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Domestic Burdens Weigh In at Summit

Soviet Leader's Problems at Home Will Restrict Him, U.S. Analysts Say

By David K. Shipler
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — When U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, meet in Geneva on Nov. 19 and 20, each will carry his domestic political burden into the talks. Each is restricted in his maneuverability by factors inside his own country.

As a result, Mr. Gorbachev's problems at home — especially his short period of eight months in office and the inefficiencies of his country's economic system — have become a focus of major interest to American specialists on Soviet affairs who are watching developments in Moscow as the summit meeting approaches.

Adam B. Ulam, a professor of international relations at Harvard University, is one of many experts who believe that a newly named leader of the Soviet Communist Party needs a period of time to consolidate his political power before he can afford to make conciliatory moves in foreign policy.

"I think he has to have some consensus behind him, and he cannot develop an individual style," said Mr. Ulam, who joined five other experts who briefed Mr. Reagan last week.

Mr. Gorbachev's tough approach in recent talks with the U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shultz, in Moscow was "to show he is not a weak leader," Mr. Ulam said.

"In the Soviet Union most people believe he is in a very strong position already," Mr. Ulam said of Mr. Gorbachev, comparing his position to that of the former Soviet leader, Leonid I. Brezhnev, who led the Soviet Communist Party during the era of détente.

"But to my mind," Mr. Ulam said, "it would not be right to say that he has the kind of influence Brezhnev had in the '70s, so he is still very limited in initiating his own peculiar style of foreign policy or domestic reform. He would like to have a degree of detente with the United States, but not at the cost of creating the impression of the Soviet Union as weak, and not to appear as a weak or vacillating leader."

As a general rule, Western experts believe, it is politically safer in the Communist Party's Politburo *for a Soviet leader on the rise to* be tough than to seem soft, whether on questions of internal dissent, Jewish emigration, military budgets, or Soviet-American relations. On the other hand, improvement in the Soviet economy may be helped by a reduction in Soviet-American tensions, specialists say.

Zbigniew Brzezinski, who was national security adviser to President Jimmy Carter, saw a contradictory effect from Mr. Gorbachev's internal political situation.

"On the one hand, it increases his stake in lessening some tensions with the U.S.," he said. "On the other hand, it makes it difficult for him to cut a compromise because he doesn't have the power to impose it. I think his authority is solid; his power is relatively limited."

A key factor in Mr. Gorbachev's search for improved relations with the United States, some analysts believe, is the high priority he has attached to a modest effort to change some elements of the Soviet economy.

Experts see two reasons for this. First, his economic proposals involve some political maneuvering and pressures on some vested interests in both the Communist Party and the government, and the Soviet leader may be eager to avoid international crises that would distract from these moves toward economic change.

Secondly, some experts think that an agreement with the United States on strategic nuclear arms would help contain Soviet military spending, freeing resources for the consumer sector.

"It is almost a historic opportunity," said Stephen F. Cohen, a professor of history and Soviet politics at Princeton University. "What Gorbachev wants to do at home requires that he freeze his arms expenditures. They have to make a massive expenditure in the

(Continued on Page 15, Col. 1)

Charles, Diana's U.S. Visit: Royal Swirl

By Francis X. Clines
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Prince of Wales held a rare news conference Sunday, decreeing that his wife finds John Travolta to be a good dancer and that the prince himself finds George III to be a better king than Americans might admit.

"King George III felt that he had a bit of a raw deal in history," Prince Charles said in politely contradicting what he called "propaganda" about his forebear, who was denounced as a tyrant by the American revolutionaries. "I think slowly but surely people are realizing he wasn't such an ogre as they made out."

Facing questioners with gentle precision, the heir apparent to the British throne deftly handled the *one nonhistorical question on everyone's mind:* how did his wife enjoy dancing with Mr. Travolta, who starred in "Saturday Night Fever," in the White House state dining room Saturday night?

As the band played music from the movie, other dancers on the floor stopped to watch the blonde princess and dark-haired actor offer a whirling, syncopated display of charming touch-dancing *described as flawless by witnesses.*

Attempting an answer Sunday at the National Gallery of Art, the prince smiled and glanced back at the princess. She remained silent, eyes down, fighting a smile that blossomed on her lips.

"She would be an idiot if she didn't enjoy dancing with John Travolta, wouldn't she?" he said, after first disavowing any intent of speaking for her. He looked back at her, inquiring whether the answer was correct, and received another shy smile of clear assent.

After the dance, Mr. Travolta had praised his royal partner.

"I found her refreshing and down to earth," he said. "She has style and rhythm."

The prince and princess had just spent 90 minutes touring "Treasure Houses of Britain," an exhibition of more than 700 works of art and furnishings from 200 country estate houses.

Charles, a patron of the show, invited Americans to visit it before it is disbanded in March.

"I only hope they manage to get all the pieces back in the right places," he joked Saturday night at the White House dinner.

Before the museum tour, the royal couple attended morning services at Washington Cathedral as crowds watched outside. The Episcopal bishop of Washington, *John Walker, surveying the* friendly interest in the visitors, at one point speculated whether the American Revolution might come unraveled "if the prince said, 'All is forgiven, come home.'"

The prince and princess then set off for the hill country of Virginia for a private lunch at Oak Spring, the estate of Paul Mellon, the philanthropist and art patron, *followed by a dinner with Vice* President George Bush and his wife, Barbara, at the British Embassy residence.

The prince seemed fairly at ease at his news conference. He denied playing a hard "salesman's" role in promoting the British art show Sunday and journeying to a J.C. Penney department store Monday to celebrate a nationwide sales campaign for imports from Britain.

"I think it might be a bit embarrassing for people to know whether I was a salesman or whatever," he said.

Near the end of what British reporters said was the prince's first free-form news conference in several years, he admitted he was still suffering jet lag.

"We'll survive," he said. "It's all in the breeding, you know."

The Associated Press

Prince Charles gets a glance from his wife as he meets the press at the National Gallery of Art in Washington.

Israel, Jordan Reach Informal Accord on Talks

Sources Say Palestinian Role Is Key

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Shimon Peres and King Hussein of Jordan have reached an informal agreement to work toward negotiations in which Israel will agree to

King Hussein admitted that anti-Syrian activists had operated from Jordan. Page 2.

attend some kind of international conference in return for Jordan's agreement to bring to the conference only Palestinians who are acceptable to Israel, according to Israeli government sources.

This informal understanding apparently was arranged through U.S. mediation and other contacts over the last month. It lies at the heart of the diplomatic maneuvering and public declarations that have been taking place in the Middle East in recent weeks, the Israeli officials said Sunday.

To achieve a mutually acceptable format for negotiations — something that still appears to be a long way off — Hussein and Mr. Peres are working on parallel tracks, Israeli political analysts said.

Mr. Peres is said to be "squeezing" his coalition partners from the Likud bloc to agree to an international framework of negotiations to satisfy Hussein.

At the same time, the analysts said, the king is said to be "squeezing" Yasser Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organization leader, to get him either to recognize Israel or to agree to participation at the negotiating table by Palestinians who are not members of the PLO.

This process is complicated and slow-moving, Israeli officials said, because of continuing differences between Mr. Peres and Hussein over how negotiations should be conducted, and because of the problems the two leaders face with their respective domestic opponents.

Another problem, the Israeli officials said, is an unexpected dispute that has arisen between Egypt and Jordan over the question of PLO participation.

"It is clear to us that the Egyptians and Jordanians are competing over who is going to control the PLO, and this is playing havoc with the diplomacy," a senior Israeli official said. "Arafat, as usual, is exploiting this competition to keep himself in the game."

The competition became obvious in the contrast between the way Mr. Arafat was received in Amman, Jordan, two weeks ago, when he met with Hussein for the first time since the hijacking on Oct. 7 of the cruise ship Achille Lauro, and the way Mr. Arafat was received in Cairo last week by President Hosni Mubarak.

Hussein treated Mr. Arafat coolly, not even offering to let him stay in a government guest house and not joining him in any final statement after their talks. Mr. Mubarak extended a red-carpet reception and even brought Mr. Arafat

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 7)

Reuters

King Hussein

Reuters

Shimon Peres

Budget Cuts in U.S. Delay Research on SDI

By Walter Pincus
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan's timetable for a space-based defense against strategic nuclear missiles has been substantially eroded by congressional budget cuts, according to administration officials and documents.

At the rate that Congress has been appropriating money for the Strategic Defense Initiative, a congressional aide estimated, the research program will receive only about half of the $26 billion the administration wanted by fiscal 1989.

In the long run, the budget cuts could affect some of the most fundamental decisions about the program, popularly known as "Star Wars," including whether a defense against enemy missiles should be primarily based in space or on the ground.

An appropriations bill approved Oct. 30 by the House of Representatives included $2.5 billion for the program in fiscal 1986. While this represents a funding increase of 80 percent over the previous fiscal year, it fell more than a billion dollars short of Mr. Reagan's request for the program.

The Senate is considering its own version of the appropriations bill. But experiments with space-based weapons, originally scheduled for as early as 1991, are already being pushed back.

In testimony before a Senate Armed Services subcommittee last month, Lieutenant General James A. Abrahamson, director of the Strategic Defense Initiative, said that "budget cuts have caused *major, and I would emphasize major,* revisions in our program."

One of the programs "that we have regrettably had to delay in a very significant way is work on the space-based laser concept," General Abrahamson said.

In a reference to objections by Soviet officials and American critics that the experiments would violate the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty, he said, "We are more fund-limited than we are treaty-limited."

General Abrahamson told the senators that it was too early to speculate on relative merits of ground-based and space-based defenses, but he noted that "it appears that the potential for large, effective ground-based lasers is very real."

Tests of ground-based lasers, already undertaken by the Soviet Union, are not barred by the 1972 ABM Treaty as long as they are done at a treaty-approved test site.

A document distributed to the Congress by the Strategic Defense *Initiative Organization,* the administration office coordinating the research program, says that the $1 billion reduction already approved by Congress in the fiscal 1986 authorization budget for the program "postpones by six months to a year" resolution of key technical issues on "boost phase engagement," the crucial question of how to destroy enemy missiles shortly after they leave their silos.

In addition, major experiments on kinetic-energy weapons, which destroy their targets by impact, "will be delayed up to approximately one year," the paper says. It says that following the funding cuts, the air force has recommended a 28-month delay in experimental flights of the space-based "kinetic kill vehicle."

The paper from the administration's Strategic Defense Initiative office warns that any further reductions "will require a major deviation in the program and significantly delay completion."

But further reductions in funding for the program are almost certain to continue in the coming years, one senior congressional aide said. The program's spending plan calls for $4.9 billion in fiscal 1987, which would be an increase of $2.2 billion over the level authorized this year.

That is far more money than Congress is likely to approve, the aide said. He noted that "as the Pentagon has to cut back on programs that are already producing weapons, SDI is trying to grow 100 percent . . . to prove principles for some weapons in the distant future."

Pentagon aides have said privately that White House refusal to

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 6)

UPI

James A. Abrahamson

Increase in Arms Traffic To Manila Cited by U.S.

By Jay Mathews
Washington Post Service

SAN FRANCISCO — Federal agents have detected what appears to be a growing volume of illegal U.S. firearms shipments to the Philippines and have arrested sev-

The Philippine defense minister expects a 10-year struggle with Communist rebels. Page 5.

eral Filipinos, including some with close ties to the government of President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

Although the suspected smugglers usually have said they are gun collectors with no political intent, federal officials and opponents of Mr. Marcos here say they suspect that the weapons are being bought by guerrillas who oppose the Marcos regime and private armies who support Mr. Marcos.

Among five illegal shipments intercepted in eight months, investigators have seized Uzi submachine *guns, assault rifles, shotguns, pistols,* military-style laser scopes, submachine gun parts and conversion kits to turn MAC11 semiautomatic weapons into fully automatic machine guns.

Nolan Douglas, special agent in charge of the Treasury Department's Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms office here, said that federal efforts to stop the traffic were proceeding nationwide but that much of the smuggling activity was centered in the San Francisco area.

San Francisco is a principal airline and shipping hub for trips to the Philippines, and also has a large community of Filipino immigrants.

Seizures "seem to have picked up quite a bit recently," said Thomas McDermott, assistant special agent in charge for the U.S. Customs Service here. The suspected smugglers always say the intended recipient is "a pro-government official," Mr. McDermott said.

A State Department official said concern over gun smuggling "has been a factor in our bilateral relations."

The United States, with its large number of Philippine immigrants, appears to be the source of most if not all of the arms smuggled into the Philippines for anti-Marcos forces.

Steve E. Psinakis, an author based in San Francisco who is a director of the Ninoy Aquino Movement opposed to President Marcos, said some of the weapons apparently were bound for non-Marxist opponents of the Manila government who have friends and relatives in the United States.

The New People's Army, the military arm of the Communist Party that is fighting a rural insurgency against Mr. Marcos, appears to steal or capture its weapons from government troops or buy them from corrupt officials.

Many of the arms, Mr. Psinakis said, are going to wealthy Filipinos who want to protect their own interests and have armed clout in the nation's often violent politics.

The most prominent Filipino arrested this year for the export of illegal firearms is Douglas Lu Ym, acknowledged by his attorney to be one of the most important men in the Philippine coconut industry.

He was handcuffed and taken off a Philippine Airlines flight at the

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 2)

Reuters

Afrikaners near Pretoria acting out a scene of a 19th century family guarding against attacking black tribes.

Afrikaner Right: Reacting to Uncertainty

By Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Service

BETHLEHEM, South Africa — They came in ox-drawn wagons, fleeing the British Empire, hauling their Bibles, rifles and children into an uncharted wilderness populated by wary, often hostile African tribes.

Those who survived, and many did not, believed themselves a chosen people and this their Promised Land.

They settled on these sweeping plains under the big sky, formed an all-white republic and consecrated their covenant with God by naming *this town Bethlehem and the* stream that runs through it the Jordan River.

More than a century later, the spirit of righteous certainty that ruled the lives of that pioneer generation of whites known as Afrikaners is fast fading for many of their heirs.

Growing resistance from the long-oppressed black majority, international opprobrium and economic malaise are contributing to the sense that whites are losing control, that the years of ascendancy and privilege may be coming to a close.

"There is a lot of fear in the Afrikaner's heart," said Dolf Brits, a Dutch Reformed minister here. "It's not easy to admit we're going the same way as Rhodesia," South Africa's formerly white-ruled neighbor that became black-ruled Zimbabwe in 1980 after a prolonged civil war.

That anxiety was reflected last month when Afrikaners, who for at least two generations have overwhelmingly supported the ruling National Party, split almost down

South Africa has made contingency plans to expel foreign black workers. Page 7.

the middle between the party and its growing rightist opposition in the first parliamentary by-elections *since the government declared a* state of emergency last July.

The electoral stakes were small: five of 178 seats in the main, whites-only body of Parliament, and the Nationalists held onto four. But the results set off alarm bells in Pretoria, the Afrikaner capital.

To understand why the loss of one parliamentary seat and a reduced victory margin in four others throws such a fright into South Africa's white rulers, it is instructive to examine a small farming town like Bethlehem, whose white population of 15,000 is 90 percent Afrikaner.

Tucked into the heart of the Orange Free State, a traditional stronghold of Afrikaner conservatism, Bethlehem was one of the five districts up for grabs last month. The Nationalists held onto it, but at a far reduced margin than in the past.

Modern Afrikaners are the heirs of Dutch, French and German Protestants who began settling Africa's southern tip in the 17th century.

Their ties to Europe gradually unraveled as they developed their own African-tinged vernacular and culture.

Today they make up 60 percent of South Africa's ruling white minority, and unlike the white colo*nists who returned to Europe when* the rest of Africa gained independence, for the Afrikaner there is no going back.

Not far from Bethlehem a visitor still can glimpse the remains of stone farmhouses destroyed by the British during the Anglo-Boer War at the turn of the century.

Many here boast ancestors who fought in that conflict, and many have family members who died in the British concentration camps that claimed 26,000 Afrikaner men, women and children.

Bethlehem's Afrikaners say they no longer hate the British, nor the English speakers who make up most of the remainder of South Africa's white minority. But while they may forgive, they do not forget.

They have proved even more unyielding with another traditional foe: the blacks who fought them in six tribal wars in the mid-1800s and who vastly outnumber them today.

Those allowed to live in Bethlehem are confined to the matchbox houses and shacks of its black township or to the bleak huts of its white-owned farms.

Thirty miles (48 kilometers) away, hundreds of thousands of others are confined to Qwaqwa, one of the most squalid and overcrowded of South Africa's black "homelands" slated for nominal independence.

History imprinted these lessons on the Afrikaner soul: to survive they must stay united and vigilant and keep their enemies divided. Power and privilege are not divisible: what another group gains, you lose.

"The past has a great hold over us," says Cehill Pienaar, a local farmer who ran as the Conservative Party's parliamentary candidate and who can trace his blood lines to French Huguenots who came to Cape Town in the 1680s. He still has a bloodstained family bible with a gash in its pages from an African spear.

"My people fled France for their

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INSIDE

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■ Colombian judges boycotted services held for their slain colleagues. Page 4.

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BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ The Dow Jones industrial average rose 27.52 points, its largest rise in 10 months. Page 10.

Smoking, Enduring Among U.S. Women, Now Worst Threat to Their Health

By Susan Okie
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Cigarette smoking has become the single greatest threat to the health of U.S. women, with an impact so profound that demographers say the edge in life span women traditionally have enjoyed may disappear.

The American Cancer Society estimates that this year, for the first time in U.S. history, lung cancer, a disease most often associated with men, will kill more women than will breast cancer.

Women in their teens and 20s now are smoking more than young men, an especially significant trend because of the threats to women smokers and their babies: stillbirths, sudden infant deaths and miscarriages, lowered fertility, and danger of strokes and heart attacks in users of birth-control pills.

While many men have given up smoking, the proportion of American women who smoke has risen from 18 percent in 1935 to just under 30 percent in 1983.

The statistics are beginning to reflect the words of Joseph A. Califano Jr., a former secretary of health, education and welfare, that "women who smoke like men, die like men."

The view of the tobacco industry, however, is that a cause-and-effect relationship has not been established between cigarettes and lung cancer, heart disease, chronic lung disease, pregnancy complications or other disorders.

Walker Merryman, vice president of the Tobacco Institute, a Washington-based industry trade group, said, "What we are saying is, let's find out for certain. Yes, give people information about the possible health hazards. Let people make up their own minds about whether or not they wish *to be smokers. And let's admit that we* don't know what we don't know."

In interviews with health and federal officials and an examination of the latest medical and statistical findings, the magnitude of the problem emerges:

- More women than men will be smokers in about five years if present trends continue, according to Patrick L. Remington, an epidemiologist with the national Centers for Disease Control.
- Lung cancer deaths in women have increased 350 percent in the last 35 years. By the year 2000, more women than men will die of lung cancer, a reversal of the present pattern, according to Dr. Robert J. McKenna, president of the American Cancer Society. So *strong is the addiction that,* despite risks of miscarriage or stillbirth, 70 to 80 percent of smokers continue while they are pregnant.
- Working women are more likely to smoke than housewives, according to the society.

Amid the mounting evidence establishing smoking as a major killer of women, feminist leaders are divided over whether to attack a habit that many view as a personal choice.

At least one tobacco company, Philip Morris Inc., which sponsors the Virginia Slims women's tennis tournaments, has been an eager benefactor of feminist organizations. Virginia Slims is a brand target*ed almost exclusively at women. At the* National Organization for Women, a dispute broke out this year over whether to continue accepting the company's advertising.

Why so many women are adopting the habit, and why women appear less success-

(Continued on Page 15, Col. 1)

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Far-Right Candidate Loses Campaign for Key Post in Geneva

Reuters

GENEVA — Voters in the Swiss canton of Geneva, a home to the United Nations and other international bodies, have rejected an attempt by the far-right Vigilance Party to win a place on the executive council.

According to results of the weekend poll, the canton will instead continue to be run by a mixture of moderates from the Social Democrats, Radicals, Liberals and Christian Democrats.

Vigilance had hoped to repeat the success of last month's elections to the cantonal assembly, where it emerged sharing the largest number of seats with the Liberals. Both won 19 out of a possible 100.

The Vigilance Party's program, directed as much against wealthy diplomats and foreign businessmen as the poor immigrants who do the area's menial jobs, calls for expelling illegal immigrants and stopping further international organizations from moving here.

But its candidate for the executive council, Arnold Schlaepfer, 69, managed only 10th place out of 12 candidates, well out of reach of a seat on the seven-member board.

The main gainer in the poll was the Christian Democratic Party, which doubled its representation to two seats after deciding not to put up a joint list with its traditional Liberal and Radical allies.

The Social Democrats and Liberals both kept two seats while the Radicals went down to one for the first time in 20 years.

Vigilance's strong showing in the assembly elections in Geneva, followed by gains by fellow rightists from National Action a week later in Lausanne, caused many political commentators to wonder if the country was swinging to the right.

No one doubted Geneva's unusual situation. About a third of its 350,000 residents are foreigners and the city itself suffers from a chronic housing shortage and traffic congestion, issues easily exploited by the anti-immigrant members of Vigilance.

However, with a voluble public debate throughout the country on the mounting number of asylum seekers, intensified by some highly publicized expulsions, some saw the right's strong showing here as proof of growing anti-foreigner feeling.

The belief had seemed to be borne out in a number of opinion polls showing that "the asylum question" was a key issue for many voters.

■ **Sanctuary Movement Grows**

A possible test of church against state took on greater dimensions Monday in Switzerland as 44 illegal immigrants from Turkey and Zaire obtained sanctuary from Protestant and Roman Catholic churches in Geneva, The Associated Press reported.

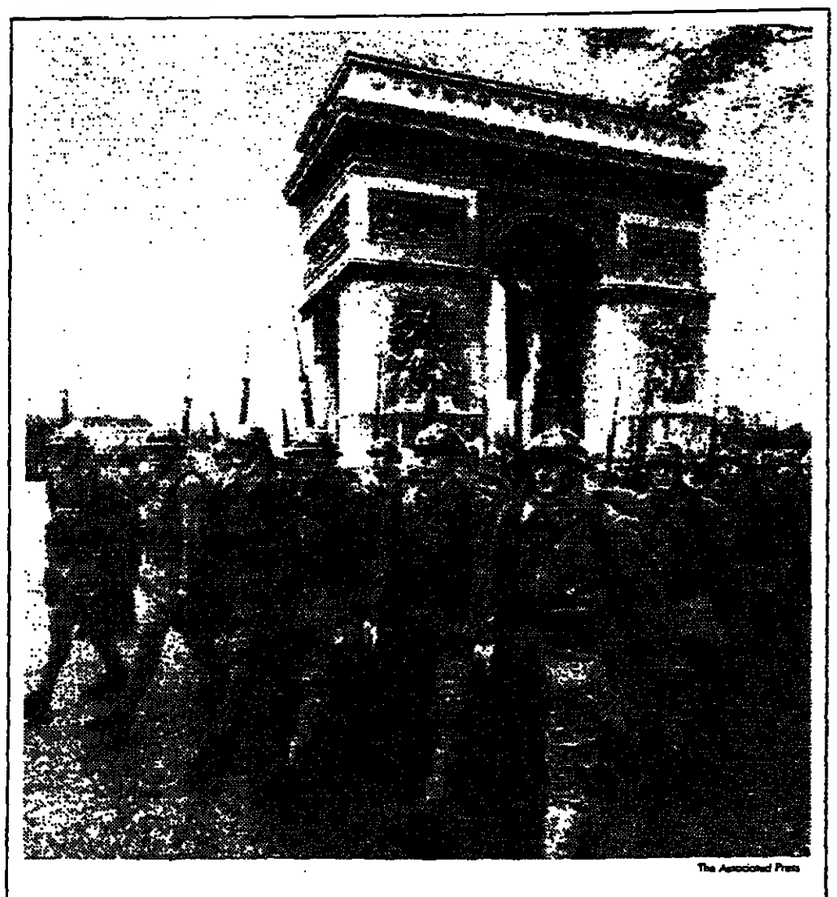
They followed 59 Chileans who were granted shelter last month in a Protestant church near Zurich. All the immigrants face expulsion following rejection of their requests for political asylum by authorities who have come under growing public pressure to check a record inflow of immigrants.

Early this month, in a move without precedent, 59 Zairians whom the government said used forged papers in seeking asylum were put on a special Swissair flight to Kinshasa, escorted by 120 Swiss police.

Zaire protested formally, saying that the persons expelled were subjected to "inhuman treatment."

The Swiss justice minister, Elisabeth Kopp, has not indicated if police will be ordered to evict the aliens from the Swiss churches.

More than 23,000 requests for asylum are pending in Switzerland, which already has the highest proportion of foreigners among European countries.



The Associated Press

France Celebrates Armistice Day

French Army soldiers dressed in World War I uniforms parading near the Arc de Triomphe in Paris in observation of Armistice Day. Watched by thousands of onlookers, President François Mitterrand of France placed flowers on the tomb of the unknown soldier and reviewed troops.

WORLD BRIEFS

Bonn Excludes Pact With U.S. on SDI

BONN (Reuters) — West Germany has ruled out signing a treaty with the United States on joining its Strategic Defense Initiative. But it may participate in the project by way of a memorandum or an exchange of letters, a government spokesman said on television Sunday.

He said the center-right coalition would not make a final decision on the project for a space-based anti-missile system until the end of the year, as agreed earlier. Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher had expressed reservations about signing a treaty because of possible harm to relations with the East bloc.

Contested Play Canceled in Frankfurt

FRANKFURT (Reuters) — Frankfurt's city theater said Monday that it had abandoned efforts to put on a play by the late Rainer Werner Fassbinder that was denounced as anti-Semitic by members of the Jewish community here.

Twenty-six members of the Jewish community stopped the premiere of the play, "Der Müll, die Stadt und der Tod" (Garbage, the City and Death), on Oct. 31 when they occupied the stage. The theater had planned to try again Tuesday night to open the play, which features a shady property speculator known as "the rich Jew."

But Günther Rühle, the theater director, said Monday that the play would not be performed in order to preserve the peace in Frankfurt and secure normal working conditions for the theater.

Uganda Says Hijacking Imperils Talks

NAIROBI (WP) — The Ugandan government charged Monday that the hijacking Sunday of a Uganda Airlines plane, which it said was carried out by rebels of the National Resistance Army, might undermine three months of peace negotiations between the insurgents and the government.

It remained unclear Monday whether or not the rebels wanted to take responsibility for the hijacking. Their chief negotiator in Nairobi, Sampson B. Kiselkka, first said that they hijacked the aircraft in an attempt to seize two members of the military council who were scheduled to take the flight but canceled. Later, however, he said the hijacking was carried out by an army deserter, who would be given asylum by the rebels.

The aircraft, carrying 49 passengers and crew, including five West Germans, was diverted by a gunman during a domestic flight and flown to Kasese, a rebel-held town in western Uganda. All the nonmilitary passengers and crew were reported safe.

Benson Is Named as Mormon Leader

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah (UPI) — Ezra Taft Benson was named on Monday as the president of the Mormon Church. He succeeds Spencer W. Kimball, who died Nov. 5.

Mr. Benson, 86, was secretary of agriculture under President Dwight D. Eisenhower for eight years. Throughout his career in both politics and the church, he has been known as an outspoken conservative, supporting the John Birch Society and opposing the Equal Rights Amendment.

Mr. Benson had been senior apostle of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and president of the Council of the Twelve Apostles. Mormon tradition, established in the 140 years since Brigham Young assumed the presidency after the death of Joseph Smith, the church's founder, dictates that the council president assume the top post.

AP

Ezra Taft Benson

South Korean Dissidents Stage Protest

SEOUL (AP) — About 120 South Korean dissidents began a three-day sit-in Monday after holding a rally denouncing the alleged torture of detainees during police interrogation.

The protesters included Kim Dae Jung and Kim Young Sam, co-chairmen of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy. The sit-in was being conducted at the council's office in Seoul. The council was the moving force behind the formation of the New Korea Democratic Party, the political opposition that won a surprisingly strong second place in National Assembly elections in February.

Government authorities have denied there has been torture, but dissidents, human rights activists and family members of people under detention have charged the opposite. There was no attempt by authorities to break up the sit-in.

5 Dead After New Jersey Midair Crash

NEW YORK (NYT) — Two private airplanes collided and fell in flames over two New Jersey communities near the Hudson River, killing their occupants and setting off fires in residential and commercial buildings.

At least five persons — two in each of the planes and one on the ground — were known dead after the crash Sunday. Despite destruction and fires on the ground, only one other person was listed as missing early Monday. At least eight others were reported injured, two of them seriously.

The plane that fell in Cliffside Park plunged into a block of residential and commercial buildings. It leveled two buildings and, spewing jet fuel, touched off a fire in three others that burned out of control for hours.

For the Record

West Germany's national airline, Lufthansa, canceled two domestic flights Monday and others were delayed by ground personnel striking over payments in a profit-sharing plan, a spokesman in Frankfurt said. *(AP)*

Portugal's opposition rightist Christian Democratic Party has chosen Adriano Moreira, 63, as its new leader after winning only 22 of the 250 seats in parliamentary elections Oct. 6, a loss of eight seats from the last election in 1983. *(Reuters)*

British airport immigration officers protesting scheduled staff reductions went on strikes of eight to 24 hours Monday at Heathrow, Gatwick and Luton near London and at Glasgow and Edinburgh. An Airports Authority spokesman said nonunion officers stayed on duty and there were few disruptions. *(AP)*

Strikers protesting the killing of two mill workers rampaged Monday through Dhaka, Bangladesh, a police spokesman said. Five hundred people were arrested. *(Reuters)*

India and China failed Monday to settle a 23-year dispute over their Himalayan border, the Press Trust of India news agency reported. Both sides agreed to meet again in Beijing. *(Reuters)*

AIDS Patient Using Drug Dies in Paris

The Associated Press

PARIS — A patient undergoing experimental treatment for AIDS with the drug cyclosporine-A has died, one of the developers of the treatment announced Monday.

Dr. Philippe Even of Laennec Hospital here said the 38-year-old male patient died Saturday after about three weeks of treatment.

But he said other patients were responding well to cyclosporine-A and that research and clinical tests of the treatment "would be expanded to several other French hospitals later this week."

On Oct. 29, Dr. Even and fellow researchers, Dr. Jean-Marie Andrieu and Dr. Alain Venet, said at a news conference that cyclosporine-A had proved effective in fighting the spread of AIDS, or acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

AIDS attacks the body's immune system and leaves it vulnerable to a variety of infections that often prove fatal to victims.

Dr. Even said the death of the patient Saturday was not unexpected, given the advanced stage of the man's illness and his multiple infections. He said the treatment appeared "more and more promising," however, and that the number of patients being treated with the drug would be increased to about 20.

Dr. Even also disclosed that another patient in the terminal stages of AIDS was treated with cyclosporine-A for two days and died, despite showing a "biological improvement." That patient died before the Oct. 29 news conference.

Cyclosporine-A is normally used to prevent rejection of transplanted organs. The French researchers have used it to paralyze cells containing AIDS, hoping to keep the disease from spreading and to let the body build up its immune system.

The announcement Oct. 29 was widely criticized in medical circles as premature, in part because it was based on only eight days of tests with only two patients. One of those patients was the man who died Saturday.

The second patient, a woman with a condition known as AIDS Related Complex, or ARC, had responded very well, Dr. Even said in an interview on French television.

"She is doing very well insofar as the lymphocyte T-4, those famous cells which are essential to AIDS, have become completely normal, and the swollen glands she had on various parts of her body have completely disappeared after two weeks of treatment," Dr. Even said.

The doctor said he and his fellow researchers now were administering cyclosporine-A to nine patients, including three with AIDS and six with ARC.

Dr. Even said the experimental treatment was being expanded to other French hospitals this week under strict statistical controls "to determine the real therapeutic interest of this method, which I believe is still very great and becoming more and more so."

Egypt Says It Arrested Libyan Suicide Squad

The Associated Press

CAIRO — Security police have arrested a heavily armed Libyan suicide squad in Alexandria, Egypt, thwarting a plot to kill a former Libyan prime minister and another exiled opponent of Colonel Moamer Qadhafi, Interior Minister Ahmed Rushdi said Monday.

Abdel Hamid Bakoush, the last prime minister under the monarchy that was overthrown by Colonel Qadhafi in 1969, said that two of the four Libyans were wounded in a gunfight with police at a luncheon Wednesday.

Sighting of Halley's Comet

The Associated Press

PASADENA, California — Two California astronomers in the San Gabriel Mountains were the first to see Halley's comet on its current pass of the Earth without the aid of telescopes or binoculars, it was reported Monday.

Hussein Sets Stage for Syria Talks With Concession on Moslem Activists

By Samira Kawar
Washington Post Service

AMMAN, Jordan — King Hussein of Jordan conceded Sunday that Moslem fundamentalists in Jordan had carried out operations against Syria.

The king's statement appeared to be a significant concession toward Syria on the eve of expected conciliatory talks between the two Arab neighbors.

Hussein, referring to efforts to end a six-year period of estrangement between the two countries, said Syrian-Jordanian relations were "at the beginning of a new era of cooperation to serve mutual and wider Arab interests."

Hussein's statement came in the form of a message to his prime minister, Zaid Rifai, that was broadcast over Jordan's radio and television. Mr. Rifai was scheduled to visit Syria on Tuesday for talks, and the message clearly was intended to prepare the atmosphere for reconciliation.

Hussein's statement, a revision of a position maintained for several years, indicated a strong urge to push ahead with improving relations following two Saudi-mediated meetings between the Syrian and Jordanian prime ministers during the past two months.

Hussein, who expects to meet with President Hafez al-Assad of Syria during the next two weeks, recently has expressed hope of drawing Syria into his Middle East peace initiative.

Syria had accused Jordan of harboring members of the Moslem Brotherhood, a fundamentalist Sunni opposition faction in Syria and encouraging them to infiltrate Syria to destabilize Mr. Assad's regime.

Jordan, which had given refuge to a number of Syrian dissidents, repeatedly denied the charges, and relations between the two countries deteriorated to the point of a military buildup on both sides of their border in October 1980.

In a meeting with Mr. Assad in 1980, Hussein said Sunday, Mr. Assad said that Jordan was harboring those causing violence against his government.

"I repeated what I had thought to be the truth and said his statements were categorically untrue," Hussein said.

But "it came to light that some of those who were connected to the bloody incidents in Syria were present in Jordan and were taking refuge in the houses of a deviant minority cloaking themselves in the gowns of our Moslem religion."

2 Officials Resign Posts In Poland

Reuters

WARSAW — Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski of Poland resigned Monday from the Communist Party's ruling Politburo, according to an official communiqué that indicated he would also leave the government.

PAP, the official press agency, said also that Kazimierz Barcikowski, another Politburo member, who has become a deputy chairman of the Council of State, the country's collective presidency, had resigned as a Central Committee secretary.

Mr. Olszowski was "motivated by personal considerations and a desire to devote himself to scholarly activity," the report added.

Western sources said the wording indicated Mr. Olszowski would not be a member of the government that the new prime minister, Zbigniew Messner, was scheduled to announce Tuesday.

No new members of the Politburo were immediately named but Marian Wozniak, head of the party in Warsaw and a Politburo member, was appointed to replace Mr. Barcikowski in the Central Committee secretariat.

The resignations, at a Central Committee meeting, were part of a wide shake-up of the party and government by the Communist Party leader, Wojcieck Jaruzelski, who resigned as prime minister last week in order to become head of state.

General Jaruzelski has acted to consolidate his position before the 10th party congress next spring at which the program of social and economic change he has pursued since 1982 will be attacked by conservatives.

Sources said Mr. Barcikowski, 58, a Politburo member since 1980 and a former agriculture minister in the 1970's, was retiring because of ill health after suffering heart problems.

Mr. Olszowski, 55, who has been a senior member of the party and government since 1970, opposed some of General Jaruzelski's policies and had been expected to be dropped as foreign minister.

Lebanon Talks Linked To Summit, Paper Says

Reuters

BEIRUT — Syrian-backed peace talks between Lebanon's militias, at a virtual standstill for more than a week, will remain suspended until the outcome of next week's U.S.-Soviet summit meeting is known, a leftist Beirut newspaper said Monday.

But the newspaper, the daily As-Safir, also said that a lull in sectarian fighting that kept the front lines quiet for most of the last week would continue.

It quoted a source in a leftist political party allied with Syria as saying the "waters would remain calm until regional and international factors are clear."

The position of the Christian Lebanese Forces, the main Christian militia involved in peace talks in Damascus last month with Druze and Shiite militias, As-Safir said, would be determined "in the light of what is decided at the summit regarding regional struggles and the Syrian role in the region."

President Ronald Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, are to meet in Geneva on Nov. 19 and 20.

Official sources, meanwhile, said that Colonel Simon Kassis, the Lebanese army intelligence chief, went to Damascus on Monday for talks on "important security matters."

Colonel Kassis represents President Amin Gemayel, a Maronite Christian, who has not approved a draft accord that would involve changes to end Christian dominance of Lebanon's political structure. The draft accord, reached Oct. 26, has been widely criticized by Christian leaders.

The independent An-Nahar newspaper quoted Nabih Berri, a cabinet member and leader of the Shiite militia Amal, as saying that the situation was "now frozen pending a crystallization of positions, especially of the other side," referring to the Christians.

Damascus Radio accused Washington over the weekend of trying to obstruct Syria's peace efforts.

It said Reginald Bartholomew, the U.S. ambassador to Lebanon, blocked the signing of the pact. As-Safir said Mr. Bartholomew warned Lebanese officials the accord would "delay the withdrawal of Israel from south Lebanon."

Jean Delacour, Ornithologist, Dies

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Jean Delacour, 95, the French-born former director of the Los Angeles County Museum and a leading ornithologist, died Nov. 5.

At one time he owned the world's largest private zoo and aviary, on his 12th-century ancestral estates in Normandy. The Nazis bombed the castle, Château de Clères, during their invasion of France in World War II and it had to be rebuilt.

During the war, Mr. Delacour, whose family was one of the richest in France, served as a liaison officer between the French and British armies. He dropped out of sight with the fall of France and was not heard from by fellow scientists in the United States for a year.

Mr. Delacour came to the United States in 1941, serving as a technical adviser to the Bronx Zoo and a research associate of the American Museum of Natural History in New York. He was naturalized in 1946. He took over as director of the Los Angeles County Museum in February 1951 and retired in October 1960.

Mr. Delacour was the author of four major books in his field and of many articles in scientific and popular publications.

He was said by many experts to be the world's foremost aviculturist, or breeder of birds in captivity, and was an adviser to numerous zoos, including those in Los Angeles and San Diego.

By 1951, he had led seven expeditions to Indochina, bringing out 50,000 specimens of rare birds and 15,000 rare mammals.

His Normandy estates, which were restored to become a major zoological park and where he spent his summers, have been willed to the French government, an associate said.

Mary MacLaren, 85, Star of Silent Screen

WEST HOLLYWOOD, California (AP) — Mary MacLaren, 85, a cover girl and star of the silent screen who played opposite Douglas Fairbanks Sr. and Rudolph Valentino, died here Saturday.

Miss MacLaren starred in such silent films as "The Three Musketeers" in 1921, and "Shoes." She appeared at least twice on the cover of "Photoplay" movie magazine.

James Moroka, 95, Led African Congress

JOHANNESBURG (Reuters) — James Moroka, 95, a former president of the African National Congress, died Friday in Bloemfontein, South Africa, his family said.

From 1949 to 1962, Mr. Moroka served as leader of the congress, which the South African government has outlawed because the group seeks to overthrow white-minority rule.

■ *Other deaths:*

Anita Leslie, 72, a British writer whose books included biographies of several relatives of Winston Churchill, to whom she was related, Nov. 5 in London.

Friedrich Traugott Wahlen, 86, a former Swiss president credited with helping Switzerland become nearly self-sufficient in food during World War II, Thursday in Bern.

Genoa Court Issues 16 Warrants in Ship Hijacking

Agence France-Presse

GENOA — The Genoa prosecutor's office has issued 16 arrest warrants in connection with the Palestinian hijacking of the Achille Lauro cruise ship last month, a magistrate said Monday.

Magistrate Giuseppe Charli would not confirm if a warrant had been issued for Mohammed Abbas, leader of the Palestine Liberation Front, whom the United States has accused of masterminding the operation. But he said the warrants concerned both the suspected hijackers and their leaders.

Magistrates in Sicily have already issued a warrant for Mr. Abbas' arrest.

Mr. Abbas was on board the Egyptian plane carrying the four hijackers when it was forced to land in Sicily by U.S. jet fighters.

He was allowed to leave Italy, despite U.S. demands for his arrest, in a decision that brought down the government of Prime Minister Bettino Craxi, although the coalition has since been reconstituted.

An American tourist, Leon Klinghoffer, 69, of New York City, was killed during the hijacking.

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U.S. Counties Challenge Cities for Power

By John Herbers
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Four years after President Ronald Reagan began dismantling federal domestic programs, a new order of local government has begun to emerge as once-dormant counties in many areas challenge cities for pre-eminence.

Through legislation, budget cuts, and executive orders, the Reagan administration has virtually ended the relationship the U.S. government had built, through direct grants, with local governments over two decades.

Instead, it returned responsibility to the states, leading to turbulent change at the local level. The cities have historically been at odds with the states over local autonomy.

But now the expanding county governments, long favored by state legislatures, are *joining the revolt*, demanding more taxing authority and complaining of having to carry out state orders without the resources to do it.

In the process, the counties, which once represented primarily rural populations but are now deeply involved with gritty urban problems, appear to be gaining political power, both at the state and national levels.

A broader significance, however, is that *the states will come under* considerably more pressure to grant autonomy to local governments. In the past counties have not been active on this issue.

"It has been a quite rapid devolution," said Matthew B. Coffey, executive director of the National *Association of Counties. Encouraging* the rise of the counties, he said, is the fact that in a time of declining federal funds they, rather than the cities, have taxing authority over much of the growth and wealth in suburban and exurban areas.

Thus counties, besides providing basic services outside municipalities, have been taking over metro*politan-wide functions such as* parks, hospitals, and libraries.

The counties, which once represented primarily rural populations but are now deeply involved with gritty urban problems, appear to be gaining political power.

The rise of county governments is considered important largely because of the political ideology they bring to bear in both state and national arenas. Most city officials are Democrats, but most county officials are Republicans, Mr. Coffey said. Whether Democrat or Republican, he added, 87 percent of county officials are conservative in the Reagan mold.

*County leaders have met fre*quently with Mr. Reagan since he entered the White House, while their city counterparts were not invited. Yet the National Association of Counties was instrumental in organizing a coalition of state and local governmental groups to fight his proposal to disallow state and local tax deductions on federal income tax returns.

One indication of the rise of county government is new census figures showing substantial growth in county employment, in contrast to stagnation in municipal jobs.

The Census Bureau reported that the number of county employees *rose by 4 percent over five years to* 1,872,000 in October 1984. The number of municipal employees declined by 5 percent to 2,434,000 in that period. There are about 3,000 counties, whose boundaries have remained virtually unchanged for decades, and 19,000 municipalities, many of them newly formed or expanded.

County functions vary widely *from state to state. Two states,* Connecticut and Rhode Island, have no counties, Rhode Island because it is too small and Connecticut because it abolished them two decades ago when they were thought useless in the complex of small industrial cities that make up that state.

Elsewhere in New England counties have little authority, but in most other states, the picture is different. New York and New Jer*sey counties are heavily involved in* education, highways, welfare, health, police protection, recreation, and many other functions.

Los Angeles County in California provides the extreme example in county influence. It has a budget of $6.7 billion, said to be larger than that of 17 states, and a payroll of 79,000 people, almost twice that of the City of Los Angeles.

More typical is Salt Lake County in Utah. Salt Lake City, the largest of 11 municipalities in the county, has a population of 160,000, but the county serves a larger population, 275,000 people living in unincorporated places, providing them *with basic services traditionally* performed by cities, including law enforcement, streets, water, and sewers. The county also serves people both inside and outside the cities in such areas as welfare, health, highways, courts, and corrections.

A leading analyst of county governments nationally, D. Michael Stewart, who is chairman of the Salt Lake County Commission, sees trouble for the counties under the new order, in spite of their growth.

He said county governments often do not have the constitutional or legal power to carry out their *increasing responsibilities.* In addition, he said, this "is aggravated by the additional work load devolving upon them from state-required services and mandates." An example, he said, is that states crowd county jails when state prisons overflow but do not give the counties adequate funds to expand their jails.

Although many counties are flush with revenue from new housing and commercial development outside cities, Mr. Stewart said their future is threatened because most are almost totally dependent on the property tax, a levy despised by many taxpayers and one that is *on the decline nationally.*

Under the U.S. Constitution, counties are dependent on state legislatures to grant both taxing and legislative authority. The states, Mr. Stewart said, are preventing them from broadening their revenue base even to that exercised by cities.

Nor do counties in many states have the authority to enact laws and rules they need, said Mr. Stewart. As a result, county officials are organizing lobbies at all levels to gain more authority.

India Picks Shuttle Scientists

Reuters

NEW DELHI — Two Indian scientists have been selected and begun training to be astronauts aboard the U.S. space shuttle next spring or summer, India's space agency said.

Mistakes Piled Up In Bombing Of MOVE

By Bill Peterson
Washington Post Service

PHILADELPHIA — Five weeks of hearings about the May 13 bombing by police of a radical black back-to-nature group, and the subsequent fire that killed 11 people and destroyed 250 homes, have produced no single explanation of the day's events.

But the hearings have begun to change the political landscape of the fifth-largest city in the United States.

The hearings put the inner workings of the city government on public display in a way that few city governments have experienced. The picture they painted was not pretty.

The hearings showed official bumbling, paralysis, arrogance, miscalculations and communication breakdowns.

They showed a city government failing at almost every step in its attempts to cope with MOVE, a small but intransigent radical group. The group's initials do not stand for anything.

"The people of Philadelphia have been able to look deeply into an incredible debacle," the Philadelphia Inquirer editorialized Friday.

"They have seen a police commissioner pleading ignorance so deep that — *if he is telling the truth* — such ignorance alone should be grounds for dismissal; seen a fire commissioner who agreed to let a fire grow out of control; seen a managing director who may better have remained on vacation.

"They saw a mayor, too, who did not say 'no' to dropping a bomb; a mayor who opted for the sidelines as police confronted MOVE and a neighborhood was consumed."

Almost everything that could go wrong did. Orders were disobeyed or ignored. Fire Commissioner William C. Richmond, for example, revealed that he never received an order from Mayor W. Wilson Goode to put out the fire caused by the bomb.

The policeman who made the bomb used C4, a military explosive not authorized by Police Commissioner Gregore J. Sambor. It was likely to trigger a fire and was unsuited for the job it was supposed to do — blow up a rooftop bunker and knock a hole in the roof, according to testimony.

Reuters-UPI

Mayor W. Wilson Goode

When fire engulfed the house, a police videotape recorded officers laughing at the misfortune of MOVE members inside.

The hearings raised questions about planning. Police had spent three months planning for a 1978 confrontation with MOVE in which one officer died, and another three months planning for an anticipated confrontation in 1984.

Planning this year did not begin until two weeks before police acted. Two of the city's four chief decision-makers — Fire Commissioner Richmond and Leo A. Brooks, the former city managing director — were not told of any plans until May 11, two days before the operation took place.

Police Commissioner Sambor called his plan "the most conservative, controlled, disciplined and safe operation which we could devise."

But the city acted too hastily, Mr. Brooks said last week.

"If there was one thing wrong, it was we moved too fast," he said, adding, "We should have had a dry run."

Mayor Goode had an intimate knowledge of MOVE. He said he met with two former MOVE members, Louise James and LuVerne Sims, 15 times while he was city managing director between 1980 and 1982. From meetings with MOVE's neighbors, he knew of the disruptions the radical group had caused.

But as May 13 approached, he took an increasingly distant role. He left key decisions to subordinates. He says they misled, misinformed and disobeyed him.

Judges Boycott Rites For Colleagues Slain During Bogotá Siege

By Joseph B. Treaster
New York Times Service

BOGOTA — The 12 judges who survived a 27-hour siege at Colombia's Justice Ministry last week have boycotted an elaborate memorial service for the scores of people who died.

The judges, who said they stayed away to protest the government's handling of the crisis, were joined in the boycott by most of the relatives of 11 slain justices.

A 12th member of the 24-member Supreme Court died of a heart attack.

In a brief address at the memorial service, held Sunday in Colombia's main cathedral and attended by hundreds of government officials and scores of foreign diplomats, President Belisario Betancur sought to explain his decision not to negotiate with the leftist rebels who seized the justice building shortly before noon on Wednesday. The rebels were members of a group known as M-19.

He suggested he had had no alternative but to refuse negotiations with the rebels and order the repeated attacks by soldiers and policemen.

The government has issued no report on the number of people killed in the ministry, but according to numerous accounts about 100 people died.

Speaking at the end of a mass led by Bogotá's archbishop, Mario Rebollo, Mr. Betancur said that while he mourned the loss of life, the tragedy had "fortified the principle of legality."

"The choice," the president said, "is between democracy and terrorism, between the law and anarchy, between liberty and fear."

Mr. Betancur, 61, who was elected three years ago on a pledge to bring an end to Colombia's long guerrilla war, had several times negotiated with rebel groups on the terms of a cease-fire. In response to rebel demands in the peace talks, he had pardoned and freed hundreds of captured rebels.

In a meeting Saturday with Justice Minister Enrique Parejo, the surviving judges said that not only would they not take part in the memorial on Sunday, but also that they did not want government officials to attend any burial services for their slain colleagues.

Shortly after the memorial service on Sunday, Mr. Parejo was asked several times why the government had not been more restrained in its assault on the palace. He said that as a matter of policy the government felt it could not enter into negotiations.

He acknowledged that Mr. Betancur had refused calls from the president of the Supreme Court from the besieged palace. But he said other government officials talked with the judge and with some of the rebels.

Mr. Parejo reiterated that the government had offered the rebels safe passage and a "fair trial" in exchange for their surrender.

The justice minister said he understood the anger of the judges and the relatives of the slain judges toward the government. "If I were a relative," he said, "I would probably feel the same way."

■ Rebels Explain Raid

Leaders of the M-19 group said in a clandestine meeting with several foreign journalists Sunday that they took over the Justice Ministry in a bid to draw attention to their cause, and were stunned by the government's decision to end the takeover by force, United Press International reported from Bogotá.

A rebel leader who called himself Alfonso said the group had planned to hold the Justice Palace for a few hours and then negotiations for the release of the judges.

"We never expected the bestiality of driving tanks through the front door," said the rebel leader, a member of M-19's 35-member national board of directors.

The guerrilla leaders denied government charges that the takeover was financed by drug traffickers and allegations that they executed 11 Supreme Court judges after the final army assault began.

Alfonso said the Soviet-aligned group wanted the judiciary to rule on a 52-page "lawsuit" drafted by the rebels that accused Mr. Betancur of not complying with a peace agreement. The rebels broke off a cease-fire agreement with Mr. Betancur's government in June after charging the army had repeatedly violated the truce.

Alfonso said rebels took over the building "because it was the only way they would listen to us in the country. We wanted the court to go into session and resolve the suit."

U.S. Group Enlists Students to Monitor Professors

By Alison Muscatine
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Cynthia McClintock, an associate professor of political science at George Washington University, requires students in her two courses on Latin American politics to read more than a dozen books and watch five films, including one film that is critical of the rebels backed by the United States in Nicaragua.

Although her course syllabus includes U.S. government papers and a textbook published by the conservative Hoover Institution, Miss McClintock's name is now on file with a newly formed university watchdog group, Accuracy in Academia Inc.

The group said it has enlisted students on 150 college campuses, mostly through college Republican clubs, to monitor faculty members and to report back if their classes failed to include diverse ideological points of view.

The organization recruited students who began monitoring college classes in September and has published its first monthly newsletter, focusing on a political science professor at Arizona State University who devotes much of a political survey course to the issue of nuclear freeze.

The newsletters will be issued only after professors have been contacted and given an opportunity to respond to students' complaints, said the group's founder, Reed Irvine, and its executive director, Les Csorba 3d.

Mr. Irvine, who founded Accuracy in Media 14 years ago to counter what he considered a liberal bias in the national news media, said he decided to form Accuracy in Academia because college students were being saturated with one point of view.

"It seems to be pretty well established that liberal-arts colleges are hotbeds of liberalism and turn out little liberals who go knee-jerking their way through life," Mr. Irvine said.

"Any professor is going to teach his point of view, and it would be unreasonable to expect that they won't," Mr. Irvine said. "But they have a responsibility to present other points of view."

Academics and college presidents nationwide say the group is *politically motivated and threatens* the traditional concept of academic freedom. The American Association of University Professors has *denounced the group.*

Officials of the association wrote in a recent issue of Academe: "Students will be discouraged from testing their ideas. Professors will hesitate before presenting new or unpopular theories that would stimulate robust intellectual discussion."

A special assistant to the U.S. education secretary, William J. Bennett, said last week that "it would be awkward" for Mr. Bennett to comment on Accuracy in Academia until he knew more about it.

But the assistant secretary, William Kristol, on leave from the faculty at Harvard University's Kennedy School of Government, said he opposed the group's tactics.

"Of course there is a bias on campus, but this kind of scrutiny by an external group isn't the way to attack it," he said.

Mr. Kristol, who teaches political philosophy and described himself as a conservative, said his colleagues at Harvard were "predominantly liberal, but very tolerant."

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Marcos Aide Expects 10-Year Insurgency

By Seth Mydans
New York Times Service

MANILA — Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said Monday that it would take at least a decade before the Communist insurgency could be contained in the Philippines. His estimate differed sharply with that made last week by President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

Mr. Enrile said he believed that Mr. Marcos's prediction that the insurgency would be defeated in one year had been made "to buoy up the confidence of the nation."

"The struggle will go on for a long time," Mr. Enrile said. "It could be a matter of a few years. It could be decades. It will be at least a decade before the situation is contained."

Asked in an interview Oct. 31 for his prediction about the counterinsurgency drive, Mr. Marcos said: "In one year we'll wipe them out, if we get the proper backing from both governments and the compensation military package."

He was referring to military aid from the United States that is included in a $900-million compensation package for the use of two large bases in the Philippines.

Meeting reporters Monday, Mr. Enrile said: "He's the president and I'm not. I would rather take a more cautious approach than that, with due respect to my president."

He added: "I'm not optimistic that we can do that overnight or in six months or a year. This is a protracted effort."

It was the second time in recent weeks that optimistic assessments of the insurgency by Mr. Marcos have been contradicted by his military men.

On Oct. 25, General Fidel C. Ramos, acting chief of staff of the armed forces, said the insurgency had grown to a fighting strength of 12,500 men, considerably higher than an estimate of 9,000 made by Mr. Marcos the week before. Mr. Marcos later said that he would accept the 12,500 estimate of General Ramos, although he said that only 70 percent of that number was armed.

Appearing Monday with Mr. Enrile, General Ramos emphasized the need to seek political as well as military solutions to the insurgency.

"The problem is not a military problem," he said. "It is more a political, economic and social one."

This is in accord with the analysis of U.S. officials, who have been urging Mr. Marcos to institute wide-ranging reforms to combat the insurgency.

U.S. analysts have estimated rebel strength at 16,000 or more and have warned that the insurgency could reach a position of parity with the Philippines armed forces within three to five years.

■ Aquino Mistrial Sought

Abby Tan of The Washington Post reported from Manila:

A group of prominent Filipinos petitioned the Supreme Court on Monday to declare a mistrial in the Aquino murder case.

The petitioners accused both the trial court and the prosecution of failing to serve the interest of the people through "manifest partiality and injudicious and irregular conduct." They also demanded that the court be stopped from handing down a verdict, which is expected soon.

The petitioners included José Bengzon, Cecilia Muñoz-Palma and José B.L. Reyes, all retired justices of the Supreme Court. Also included were several businessmen, human rights lawyers and prominent priests and nuns.

The trial for the 1983 murder of Benigno S. Aquino Jr., an opposition leader who was returning to Manila from self-imposed exile, ended in September after seven months of hearings. Summations by both defense and the prosecution were completed two weeks ago.

The motion for mistrial charged that the prosecution was under tremendous pressure and that it could not act freely. It cited several examples of what it deemed to be lack of vigor by the prosecution.

The petitioners also charged that the trial court, led by Judge Manuel Pamaran, was prejudiced. They cited an assertion by Raul Gonzáles, a lawyer who acted as private prosecutor during the trial, that a judge passed notes to help the defense.

■ Election Bill Submitted

Mr. Marcos submitted his postdated resignation as president Monday to pave the way for a presidential election on Jan. 17, The Washington Post reported.

In a letter addressed to Nicanor Yniguez, speaker of the National Assembly, Mr. Marcos made it clear that his "irrevocable" resignation would become effective "only when the election is held and after the winner is proclaimed and qualified as president by taking his oath of office 10 days after his proclamation."

Mr. Marcos's move enables him to run for re-election without having to leave office as the constitution requires. His letter was attached to a cabinet bill laying down the election ground rules. The bill was referred immediately to the parliamentary committee on revision of laws and was expected to be passed by next week.

Zia Agrees to Trim Powers, but Some Are Skeptical

By Steven R. Weisman
New York Times Service

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — General Mohammed Zia ul-Haq has agreed to a modest dilution of his powers as president, striking a compromise with the Pakistani parliament that could pave the way for martial law to be lifted by next year.

But politicians and diplomats say that even if martial law were removed, General Zia and the army would probably retain enormous power.

The compromise, approved by the National Assembly in October, curbs General Zia's authority to dissolve the legislature and appoint provincial governors.

"This is a unique step in the history of our country," said Finance Minister Mahbubul Haq, one of the authors of the compromise. "It shifts the discretionary power from the president to parliament and clears the way for a renewal of political activity."

General Zia and Prime Minister Mohammed Khan Junejo have set Jan. 1 as the deadline for lifting martial law. Skeptics point to General Zia's many broken promises, including his pledge to restore civilian rule within 90 days after seizing power in a 1977 military coup.

UPI
Mohammed Zia ul-Haq

Arrests of opposition politicians, including Benazir Bhutto, daughter of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the prime minister General Zia deposed and then executed in 1979, have fueled doubts.

But politicians say that a consensus has emerged in parliament that General Zia will move the country toward a measure of control by a representative civilian government.

General Zia is still expected to wield considerable power. In recent interviews, politicians, diplomats and other analysts said he probably would continue some censorship and some restrictions on political meetings.

A civilian government with General Zia as head also would continue to have broad police powers to arrest politicians deemed guilty of threatening the country's stability, according to these analysts.

The main difference in a future civilian government, they said, would be that citizens would have recourse to civilian courts to challenge the government's actions. Their only recourse now is to military courts.

Government leaders who support General Zia say that once martial law is lifted, the rules governing political activities will be liberalized. Others disagree.

For years, Pakistan has outlawed political parties and periodically imprisoned their leaders or subjected them to house arrest.

Whether political parties will function after January is to be determined by the parliament. There is talk now of enacting laws requiring parties to register with the government, hold internal elections, open their books to public scrutiny, bar foreign contributions and renounce violence.

Mr. Junejo said in an interview: "We are going to allow the parties to function. But they will have to abide by certain rules and regulations. I can assure you one thing. We are not going to have one-party rule in this country."

Vigorous opposition to General Zia exists only among 30 or 40 members of the 236-member National Assembly, the legislature's lower house, but Mr. Junejo said he had tried to avoid forcing passage of anything over the opposition of this minority.

"I feel it is vital that we do things by consensus," he said. The compromise was adopted, he said, "after we talked to everybody and took their views into account."

The many analysts who see the slow process of restoring civilian rule as a superficial exercise say the military will continue to act as a shadow government.

A key question is whether General Zia will resign as army chief of staff once martial law is removed.

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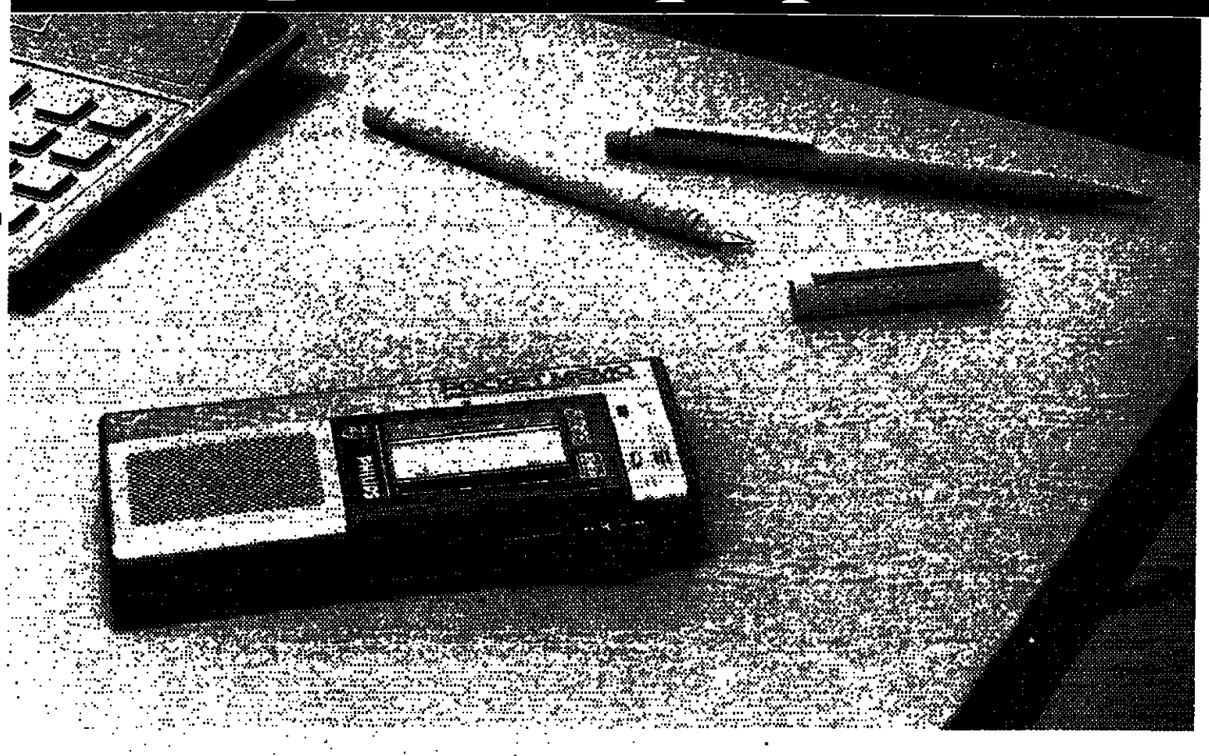

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Soft Options Won't Work

Most debtor countries reject Fidel Castro's advice to default, but they increasingly resent the austere conditions imposed by creditors. To some extent their protests are popularist declarations to satisfy home audiences. Creditor countries, like tax collectors, are seldom loved. And if the International Monetary Fund, a professional creditor, is becoming unpopular, it can console itself with the reflection that its role is to influence people rather than make friends.

Still, the debtors' complaints merit close attention. A response of sorts was made by the U.S. Treasury last month. Will the U.S. proposal give the debtors more room to expand their economies? Or does it, like Europe's architects a couple of centuries ago, simply make the room look bigger by putting mirrors at both ends? One hopes it will herald an increase in the flow of sorely needed funds to the debtors. When the rhetoric is interpreted, however, it seems clear that America is not proposing to soften the conditions on which the funds are granted.

Many of the debtor governments represent fragile democracies that have taken bold initial steps to reverse the economic collapse that their military predecessors fostered. One can sympathize when, after a year or so, they feel impelled to relax the austerity that has been the condition of bailout loans. But sympathy, by itself, is not much help.

If the debtors' economies are to be brought back to a decent growth path, there is probably little real choice between unpopular disinflationary policies and indulgence of hyperinflation. Current suggestions that the creditors should put less stress on stabilization and more on getting the economies of the indebted countries growing again may not be helpful if they condone the persistence of runaway price increases.

Inflation in these countries is unlikely to match North American or European rates in the near future, but it must come down from triple-digit heights. Most debtors want to move away from state control toward freer market conditions, but local enterprise is unlikely to flourish when high inflation and the resulting political instability make risk-taking investment foolhardy. And inflows of foreign private capital are discouraged by the economic and social chaos that threatens when money has no lasting value.

It would be enormously useful if governments in the rich world stepped up spending on aid. But the shaming truth is that aid hit a bad patch long ago from which it will not emerge soon. So debtors have little choice but to seek private funds from abroad.

The rich governments can do something, at relatively small expense, to help the indebted in this quest. They can devise arrangements to reduce the immediate burden of interest payments. They can draw up new multilateral schemes to guarantee business capital flowing from north to south. They can cautiously modify regulations that inhibit fresh bank lending to the debtors.

But all that depends for its success on orderly financial conditions inside the debtor countries. Disorder will simply make new capital flow out again as fast as it comes in, because with high inflation those lucky enough to earn more than a subsistence income will always send it abroad for safety. This is why the debtors have to resolve the dilemma between soft political options and the pursuit of hard economic policy.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

No News Is Bad News

Pretoria is tightening up on the news. On Friday it invoked the apartheid system's draconian internal security legislation against the white editor of the Cape Times, Tony Heard, for publishing the first substantial interview in the South African press in 25 years with a black guerrilla leader. In the interview, Oliver Tambo of the African National Congress urged the government to create a climate for talks. The newspaper deemed publication "a contribution to peaceful solutions in South Africa in a matter of overwhelming public importance." The government saw an intrusion upon its chosen course of toughing it out. Others will see an insistence on flying blind.

New government curbs will now substantially thin the news flowing to the international public as well as to South Africans. Television, radio and photographic correspondents are henceforth barred from areas of unrest. Newspaper and magazine journalists can enter those areas only with police permission.

South Africa is not the first place where officials have been angered by the media, especially by television, with its distinctive ability to touch the emotions of a broad public. What is distinctive is the evident aim to keep pictures of discontent from the foreign public, mostly, we presume, from the American public. Pretoria has been stunned to find public and even official support fading in the United States, a country it previously regarded as reliable.

The government claims that television coverage of violence incites disturbances — as if apartheid did not light its own fires. It is more plausible that the government acted because of the "unprecedented intensity of interest" in South Africa that a Cape Times journalist found in America during a recent visit. Noting that Bishop Desmond Tutu's "impact as a communicator was electrifying" to the American public, Gerald Shaw wrote, fairly: "But it was the police whippings that really did it — the sight, night after night on television, of South African policemen whipping people in the streets of South Africa, whipping them as they ran, whipping them on the ground, dragging them along with one hand and whipping away furiously with the other."

To this spectacle, two broad responses were possible. One, favored by Gerald Shaw and the Cape Times among others in South Africa, was political dialogue. The other, that of the government, was censorship. The reprisals against journalists, like the uproar in the townships, are likely to strengthen the West in its view that apartheid is destroying South Africa.

— *THE WASHINGTON POST.*

The Tin Cartel Collapses

The tin cartel is collapsing in a pile of debts. The causes extend far beyond the tin market, so this is not to be dismissed as the isolated misfortune of one relatively small industry.

But the misfortune is genuine. Some of the producers are small countries heavily dependent on tin exports. At least in principle, there was something to be said for an international attempt to stabilize the price. Tin accounted for about a third of Bolivia's export earnings, for example, and the failure of the tin agreement is a disaster for the Bolivian economy.

Prices of commodities have been falling throughout the world for the past year and a half. It is not only Arabian oil and American grain but a vast range of raw materials and foodstuffs. This decline has taken producers by surprise. They had assumed that, as in the past, economic growth in the industrial countries would tighten demand for commodities and push prices steadily upward. But the industrial economies have been growing for three years, and commodity prices are falling.

The International Tin Council, a consortium of 22 governments, had been ticking along inconspicuously in London for nearly three decades. Its method was to impose production quotas on its members and then try to hold the world price at agreed levels by buying into its buffer stockpile or selling out of it. But some important newcomers to the business — Brazil and China — were not members, refused to recognize the quotas and began exporting large volumes into a weak market.

The decline of the U.S. dollar's exchange rate added another kind of downward pressure. The council did its business in sterling, but many of the major buyers deal in dollars. The price in pounds fell along with the dollar. The tin council was trying to prop it up with heavy buying, but that was expensive. Two weeks ago the manager of the stockpile ran out of money and suspended operations — at a point at which the council had more than $800 million in debt outstanding to London traders and banks. That debt has created a medium-sized financial crisis in Britain.

Nobody currently knows what the price of tin might be. The big buyers are holding off to see what happens next. Parallels between tin and oil or grain ought not to be exaggerated, since each of them follows its own peculiar rules. But sheikhs and American farmers would probably agree with the stunned producers of tin that, while the benefits of lower prices can be substantial, they do not offer a free ride to everybody — or a safe ride.

— *THE WASHINGTON POST.*

FROM OUR NOV. 12 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Foreigners Assaulted in China

HONG KONG — A letter from Lienchou-Kwangsi reports that rioters have demolished many buildings, including the American Presbyterian church, hospital and college. They then proceeded to Tsoi-Yuen-Po, intending to slay the missionaries, whom the gentry assisted to escape in boats to Canton. Three battalions have left Canton to quell the disturbances. A British gunboat also is proceeding thither. Because officials were numbering houses in Lienchou, the mob became enraged, believing this to be an excuse for imposing taxation. Meanwhile, Reuters reports from Shanghai that the enforcement of preventive measures against the plague has led to disturbances [in the Yangtze valley after floods], during which six Europeans have been roughly handled.

1935: Short Takes for Baby Stars

HOLLYWOOD — The real plutocrats of the flicker business aren't the Mayers, the Laemmles or the Schencks. Nor are they the Garbos, the Chaplins or the Barrymores. They're the month-old babies, who, if they worked eight hours a day, would earn $432,000 a week. Potential film stars at that age earn $75 a half-minute. And that constitutes their normal work day. Under state health regulations, month-old babies can't be employed for more than 30 seconds at a time. The glare of the lights wound endanger their sight. When they go on a scene they are timed. When the dial ticks off 30 seconds, off they go back to their cradles. It's a painstaking job, these appearances of the baby stars, and one that always brings groans to the director and his staff.

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An Editor in Trouble for Doing His Job

By Anthony H. Heard

The writer is editor of the Cape Times. He was charged on Friday, under the Internal Security Act, with quoting a banned person.

CAPE TOWN — A prominent South African newspaper editor once said that editing was like walking blindfold through a mine field. That was in the 1950s. He should try editing now.

The government has spent 38 years finessing a form of press control that places on newspapers the onus to publish at their peril, but severely limits our leeway to inform readers on vital matters. It is a twilight world of press freedom. The conventional wisdom among South African journalists has been that if you are light on your feet, lucky and work hard, the public can still be informed with a degree of adequacy.

The ordinary process of simply publishing news as it breaks is foreign to South African conditions, particularly now.

A prime example is the provision in the Internal Security Act that forbids publication of any utterance by a person who has been banned by the state. Banning has been described as civil death, since it restricts a person's movements and associations. Although there are more excessive forms of dealing with dissent in the "less-free" parts of the world, the South African banning system is, to my knowledge, unique.

Anyone who quotes a banned person is in big trouble. The penalty is up to three years in prison, with no statutory provision made for a fine, although sentences can be suspended. Editors maintain up-to-date file boxes in their offices to check whether people are banned.

It is not difficult to quote a banned person by mistake in the production of a daily newspaper, which has the equivalent length of a medium-sized novel. It happened to me some months ago when Zollie Malindi, an African activist politician, was inadvertently quoted in an obscure report in the Cape Times — purely by error.

I was summoned to court with the reporter who had written the story. In that case, after we made several appearances in court, the charges were dropped without explanation and I was free to continue walking through the mine field.

Now I am again the subject of police investigation, this time for publishing a 3,600-word interview on Nov. 4 with Oliver Tambo, president of the African National Congress. It would be novel but futile to argue in court that 3,600 words could get into a newspaper inadvertently.

There were compelling public-interest reasons for the publication. Prominent South Africans have been queuing up to see Mr. Tambo and his senior aides as the South African crisis of unrest and economic downturn bites hard into white confidence and as support for the ANC among blacks remains strong. Gavin Relly, chairman of Anglo American Corporation, the giant mining-industrial organization, has seen Mr. Tambo. The leader of the liberal Progressive Federal Party, Frederich Van Zyl Slabbert, and senior party members also have met with the ANC. The government frowns on these contacts, and is now denying passports for such visits.

Publishing Mr. Tambo's views can only contribute to the inevitable peace process.

It was ironic and unsatisfactory that influential South Africans were contacting the ANC and yet, because of the government's restrictions on the press, almost all South Africans were being denied the opportunity to hear the ANC's positions on the most important issues of the day.

Since I was in London recently at the same time as Mr. Tambo, I took the opportunity to see him in his Victorian home in North London. I was struck by his essential moderation: He favors a mixed economy (here he appears to stand almost to the right of the Labor Party in Britain), a role for free enterprise, respect for home ownership and the security of whites as well as blacks. His views on communism, his clear dislike for violence and his keenness for talks with the government strike a moderate note.

Mr. Tambo seemed to be a black African moderate in the mold of a Kenneth Kaunda or Julius Nyerere. A 68-year-old grandfatherly figure, he looked to me more like the last white hope in South Africa than the Communist-terrorist demon presented to South Africans by the government-controlled broadcasting services. I described him as a reluctant revolutionary.

The key point is that it would be far easier for whites to settle with a man like him than with the bitter young militants who are rising through the ranks of the ANC. So the deal is urgent.

Even making due allowance for a measure of tactics (he was clearly out to impress his London audience with his moderation), the view emerged of a man quite unlike the one presented to South Africans through misleading quotes selected by the government and its supporting media. The interview was presented to our readers as part of the mosaic of viewpoints, ranging from far right to far left, that the Cape Times publishes.

It was as simple as that. Since I had had brushes with the law about quoting banned persons, I knew the possible consequences.

Publishing Mr. Tambo's views can only contribute to the inevitable peace process: A greater understanding of mutual positions can only help black and white to find accommodation. The incident could even serve to move the government to amend its cumbersome and oppressive ways, so that, unlike the white Rhodesians — who were kept in the dark until the day Robert Mugabe took over — white South Africans at least will know what they are up against.

So if the price to be paid for trying to serve the public's right to know is a measure of personal difficulty, that will have to be borne.

Los Angeles Times.

Israel: Foes' Anti-Zionism Is Anti-Semitic Racism

By Kenneth J. Bialkin

NEW YORK — Ten years ago this week, the United Nations General Assembly, in one of its mindless flights from rational discourse, adopted the infamous canard that "Zionism is a form of racism." Attacks on Israel and on Zionism have consumed more time and attention of the United Nations and its various bodies than any other subject — more time than the problems of world hunger, poverty, genocide, human rights violations, the threat of nuclear war, terrorism or the fight against disease and social disorder.

Why the focus on Zionism and Israel? Of all the issues facing the conscience of the world, why this one? It is not enough to say that the Middle East is an important region, or that Jerusalem and the holy places are important to all peoples of the world. That would not explain the concentration of hostility, or the refusal of the nations of the region to address their differences with Israel through peaceful negotiation.

The attack on Zionism and Israel derives from a fundamental hostility to a Jewish presence in the Jews' ancient homeland. It is fueled above all by anti-Jewish prejudice. The "Zionism Is Racism" slogan is grounded in anti-Semitism and its propagation is itself a manifestation of racism.

The slogan's supporters have taken a political issue — the dispute between Israel and its neighbors — and turned it into an emotional crusade against an entire people and religion.

The Arab states, with the exception of Egypt, refuse to accept the legitimacy of Israel or to resolve differences through negotiation. Their media and official spokesmen maintain a drumbeat of anti-Semitism, sometimes crude, sometimes subtle, that poisons the minds and inflames the passion of their peoples. Little free expression, debate or disagreement is permitted in these countries. With few exceptions, the small Jewish communities that remain in Arab nations live in fear of persecution.

Moreover, the anti-Semitism of the Arab world has spread beyond the Middle East into the rest of Third World and the Soviet bloc, which, to its eternal discredit, lends its full weight to these calumnies.

The Soviet Union practices its brand of anti-Semitism with cat-like perversity. It torments those Jews who wish to live a Jewish life in the Soviet Union yet refuses to let them emigrate. Jews whose only "offense" is to ask to leave risk being sent to internal exile and labor camp. The authorities arrest teachers of the Hebrew language and contrive other, even flimsier charges to persecute Jewish activists. Jews live in an atmosphere of fear and intimidation. They are regularly denied decent jobs, housing opportunities and places in universities. The Soviet press criticizes Israel and Zionism in blatantly propagandistic tones, encouraging deceit, hypocrisy and hatred.

This policy of harassing Jews yet refusing to let them emigrate is one of the most puzzling aspects of Soviet conduct. At once irrational and counterproductive, it violates the Helsinki agreement and embarrasses Soviet representatives wherever they go. For these reasons, it may be reasonable to expect some change in Soviet policy, but until that happens the Russians must expect to suffer the scorn and ostracism of the free world.

Anti-Semitism is a negative force that saps the energy of the hater, clouds his mind, fouls his mouth and weakens his community. The campaign against Zionism has consumed Israel's enemies and prevented them from progressing toward a better life.

Why, then, can these enemies not face the reality of modern Zionism? Why cannot they accept that the Jewish people have a right to live in peace and dignity in their ancient places — and that the right-thinking peoples of the world will support them in that endeavor? Zionism provides a model for democratic living that offers hope for progress to those who would accept it, and a promise of good will and respect for those who respect it. It is not too late, even 10 years after that Nov. 10, 1975, resolution, to stop living by slogans and slander. It is not too late for truth and reconciliation.

The writer is chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Israel: Friends' Efforts to Help Can Be Overdone

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — Old-timers in Congress thought they would never see the day. The Senate Appropriations Committee was meeting routinely to "mark up" the foreign operations bill. A couple of Israel's faithful friends, Robert Kasten of Wisconsin and Daniel Inouye of Hawaii, had slipped a provision into the Israeli-aid program that they claimed would add another $500 million or so in economic aid without costing U.S. taxpayers anything.

Business as usual, you might say. U.S. aid to Israel gets bigger every year, systematically, thanks to an endlessly energetic Israeli lobby. But this time the system didn't work. This time the Israeli issue gave way to the burning issue of budget balancing and the public debt. This time there was a real, honest-to-God fight, with some of Israel's best friends saying, in effect: Enough is enough.

"Enough" in this case is something close to $3.8 billion annually. Economic assistance in the current fiscal year would be about $1.2 billion, up from $785 million only three years ago. Military aid would total $1.8 billion, up from $1.4 billion last year. Contrary to past practice when the Israelis had to pay for at least part of it, it now comes entirely in the form of grants. To help underwrite Israel's economic recovery efforts, a special $1.5-billion fund has been awarded, half of it in a supplemental appropriation to last year's aid and the other half in the current fiscal year.

But that is not enough for Senators Kasten and Inouye, who wrote into the original bill a "buy down" of the interest that Israel pays on its loans from the United States, from about 11.5 percent to 5 percent. The saving to Israel, in effect a gift from Washington, would be $531,710,682.

But the U.S. government, under its financial workings, would have to pay for it. In an effort to seem not to be breaking through the budgetary ceiling for foreign aid, Senators Inouye and Kasten did a little figgery-pokery with unused funds of the Export-Import Bank, which conveniently totaled around $500 million.

It all looks so innocent that you would hardly know that Israel would be getting a whopping increase in U.S. aid. Except that Appropriations Committee Chairman Mark Hatfield did know. So did Lawton Chiles, the Florida Democrat whose responsibility as ranking member of the Budget Committee makes him especially deficit-conscious. And so did the new director of the Office of Management and Budget, James C. Miller 3d.

Mr. Miller deplored the use of "accounting gimmicks that will distort" Export-Import Bank budgeting. Aid to Israel is already at "extraordinary levels," he argued. And the "buy down" would "set a costly precedent" for other borrowers.

Senator Hatfield said that if there was an odd $500 million lying around in the foreign aid budget, there were American farmers who could use it.

Senator Chiles pointed out that the Inouye-Kasten provision, while applicable only to this year's aid program, would almost certainly become a fixture; cutting it out next time around in an election year is not something Congress would be likely to do. So Congress would be committing itself to spending $7 billion over the lifetime of the Israeli loans to compensate for the "buy down."

The outcome of the Inouye-Kasten ploy is in doubt. At some point it will go to the Senate floor, where opposition to the Export-Import Bank bookkeeping may prompt its sponsors to look for the money elsewhere in the aid program. With most of the larger beneficiaries pretty much untouchable, the task of finding $500 million in a program which itself totals only around $15 billion would probably mean wiping out some country programs entirely.

This affair is all the more remarkable because Israel neither requested the "buy down" nor actively supports it, according to embassy spokesmen. They don't quite say that if the issue turns in their favor they won't be smiling all the way to the bank, but you get a certain sense that they, too, feel that enough is enough — that more would be pushing their luck.

What is going on here would appear to be yet one more example of Israel's best friends in America being more Israeli than the Israelis.

Washington Post Writers Group.

Greek Fury Isn't What It Used to Be

By Andriana Ierodiaconou

ATHENS — It was no doubt coincidental that U.S. Undersecretary of State Michael Armacost arrived in Athens to talk to Andreas Papandreou's Socialist government about the future of four U.S. military bases on Oct. 28, a national holiday known colloquially as "No Day" in memory of Greece's rejection of an Italian war ultimatum in 1940.

Still, Mr. Armacost evidently left without any assurances from the government regarding the continued operation of bases beyond mid-1990. That would be the outside deadline for a U.S. pullout, supposing that Prime Minister Papandreou did not terminate the present five-year bases agreement at the first available opportunity specified by the terms of the agreement, in mid-1988.

The Greek side showed sufficient interest in improving relations during Mr. Armacost's visit — for example by willingness to expedite the resolution of labor problems involving Greek personnel at the bases, or to improve cooperation against terrorism — to encourage hopes that today's no to the bases might yet become yes before the critical deadline.

Analysts speculate on a possible compromise scenario, whereby the Hellenikon air base on the outskirts of Athens might be dismantled and its activities transferred elsewhere — the American side is known to be concerned about the high visibility of this base, as it has been overtaken by the suburbs, making it a focus of labor unrest and raising general questions of security — while the other three bases could continue to operate, possibly under a NATO label.

From one point of view, Mr. Papandreou has considerable room for maneuver in executing a U-turn on the bases. During the week when Mr. Armacost came to town, 350,000 civil servants staged a 24-hour strike and the labor movement split in reaction to an economic austerity program announced by the government a fortnight earlier. Conversation in Athens taxis was not about Mr. Armacost or the bases but about how high people's heating bills are likely to be this winter, and what the two-year wage freeze imposed by the government will do to household budgets.

As foreign policy has slipped low down on the list of public concerns, one senses that anti-Americanism is at its lowest ebb today since the Socialists came to power in 1981.

Mr. Papandreou has nothing to fear from the right. Not only would it be hard put to criticize him for deciding not to sever an important relationship with the United States — it could accuse him of inconsistency, but there is little proof that Greeks regard this as a cardinal failing in their politicians — but it has been faction-ridden and demoralized since being trounced by the Socialists for the second time in four years, in the general election last June.

Ironically enough, Mr. Papandreou's main problem lies with the radical left — not only the pro-Moscow Communist and Eurocommunist opposition but also the ideologues he has nurtured in his own ranks. At this moment the government is pitted, in a head-on confrontation over the economic austerity measures, against the trade unions controlled by these forces. The outcome of this confrontation is likely to be of direct relevance to issues like the bases.

If the unions win out, the government will have to reckon with the fact that the Communists and the left wing of the Socialist Party, through the trade union movement, can successfully oppose a conservative government turn not only in the economy but also in foreign policy. If the government faces the unions down, this will mean that Mr. Papandreou has tamed the radical left and need have nothing to fear in reneging on pledges to close down the bases.

From an economic point of view, this would be just as well. In its present economic crisis, with high levels of foreign borrowing, Greece cannot afford to jeopardize relations with Washington and hence the powerful U.S. banking system. Whether that is socialism, as Mr. Papandreou's more idealistic followers visualized it in 1981, is another question.

International Herald Tribune.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Bad Economic Medicine

With the economic medicine you prescribe for Europe's unemployment woes in the editorial "Hope for Europe's Jobless?" *(Oct. 29)*, Europeans would do well to seek a second opinion before agreeing to surgery. You argue that an American cure would boost income, demand and jobs. But the social and fiscal problems now faced by Sunbelt cities like Houston, bursting at the seams with destitute migrants from the depressed Snowbelt, are suggestive of the dangers in such a prescription.

The image of the once-proud steelworker and family now forced to survive on a minimum-wage service sector income is illustrative of the best that the so-called economic recovery has offered many Americans. For many more, particularly black and female, chronic poverty and infant mortality rates approaching Third World levels have become characteristic of an urban dynamic that creates appalling numbers of homeless in the midst of "urban revitalization."

American unions think the way they do largely because they have been battered by the threat of layoffs and a corporate anti-union drive reminiscent of the 1930s. While the unions have agreed to big concessions in wages, benefits and work standards in order to ward off further blows, capital mobility continues apace. The logic of your argument would find U.S. and European workers continually cheapening the cost of their labor (with attendant costs to their living standards) to compete with labor costs in the most depressed regions of the Third World.

RICHARD FANTASIA.
University of Sussex,
Brighton, England.

Lenin Might Not Object

Regarding "Lenin According to Reagan — Tracking a Dubious Quotation" (Nov. 5) by Carl Meyer:

Mr. Meyer disputes the authenticity of a supposed Lenin quote cited by President Reagan. Perhaps the quote is insufficiently documented, but it makes extremely good sense.

In the preface to the Russian edition of "The Communist Manifesto," published a century ago, Karl Marx wrote as follows: "If the Russian revolution becomes the signal for a proletarian revolution in the West, so that both complement each other, the present Russian common ownership of land may serve as the starting point for a communist development."

Anyone familiar with Marxist theory knows that this means that the countries that have not passed through capitalism can only carry out a socialist revolution if they spread it to those where capitalism has taken root. Otherwise the socialist program of wealth distribution will simply come to the spreading of poverty. Capitalism is indispensable to the creation of wealth, and the Soviets know this. That is why colonizing the rest of the world is vital to them.

TIBOR R. MACHAN,
Franklin College,
Lugano, Switzerland.

Could the quoted sentence simply be a paraphrase, developed here and there over the years to suit individual and different purposes, of an idea propounded in Soviet Russia circa 1917? I quote from Leon Trotsky's "My Life," first published in London in 1930: "We were all in favor of agitation, of revolutionizing the working classes of Germany, Austria-Hungary and all of Europe."

That being said, it is quite possible that the quote comes from an old movie script. Up and at 'em, Gipper!

FREDDIE HAWKINS,
Orléans, France.

The Painter Was Swiss

The travel feature "Montenegro, Bad but Heroic" *(Weekend, Oct. 18)* refers to the painter of "Island of the Dead" as "the German romantic Alfred Böcklin." Böcklin influenced the German art movement in the latter part of the 19th century, but he was a native of Basel, born in 1827. His given name was Arnold, not Alfred. He studied in Düsseldorf in 1845 and later taught at the Kunstschule in Weimar. He also spent much time in Italy, where he died in 1901.

JOHN M. McMAHON,
Karlsruhe, West Germany.

هكذا من الاصل

Pretoria Acknowledges Making Plans to Expel Foreign Black Workers

Reuters

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa acknowledged Monday that it had made contingency plans to expel foreign black workers because of international economic sanctions.

But Pieter T.C. du Plessis, the minister of manpower, said in a statement that "there is no immediate plan or desire to summarily repatriate large numbers of foreign workers."

Mr. du Plessis issued the statement after a Johannesburg newspaper said a decision had already been made by Pretoria to expel many of the estimated 1.5 million blacks who have left neighboring countries to find jobs in South Africa.

Business Day, a financial daily, reported Monday without citing sources that major employers had been informed of the plans and said the government should expect an angry international backlash if it ordered a mass exodus.

Clive Knobbs, the president of the Chamber of Mines, whose gold- and coal-mining members employ about 350,000 foreign blacks, said he could neither confirm nor deny that he had been told of the decision.

While denying the Business Day report, Mr. du Plessis's statement was the latest threat by South Africa to strike back at the economies of black-ruled nations around it because of punitive measures over its apartheid policy of racial separation.

On July 29, President Pieter W. Botha said that the imposition of sanctions could result in the expulsion of hundreds of thousands of foreign workers.

■ **'Bogus' Evidence Alleged**

Earlier, Alan Cowell of The New York Times reported from Johannesburg:

A South African newspaper has accused the authorities of using unverified and "bogus" evidence of improper behavior by foreign television crews to help justify a crackdown on reporting on racial disturbances.

The Sunday Star of Johannesburg said that the deputy minister responsible for information, Louis Nel, had quoted a letter published in the Daily Telegraph of London as proof that television crews were purportedly stage-managing unrest.

But, the newspaper said, its investigations had shown that the person said to have written the letter did not seem to exist and that the people living at the letter writer's supposed address in England had no knowledge of it. In London, a statement by the Daily Telegraph on Monday seemed to acknowledge the letter's dubious origins.

It said: "The handwritten letter was received through the mail on Nov. 4, with name and address, and was published in good faith. It now appears that it was intended to deceive, and we owe our readers a sincere apology."

The letter, signed by a D. Evans, said that the writer had returned from a two-month visit to South Africa, where he had seen a television crew incite schoolchildren to riot for the cameras.

Mr. Nel's statement was issued as justification for a total ban imposed Nov. 2 on television and radio coverage of incidents of unrest in the 38 districts covered by South Africa's state of emergency.

The Associated Press

A group of black community leaders from Port Elizabeth, South Africa, waiting on a bus after being released from detention under the state of emergency. The local chamber of commerce had urged that the 19 be set free, apparently because of the effects of a boycott.

Defiant Right Splitting Solid Front of Afrikaners

(Continued from Page 1)

religious beliefs," he said. "They left the Cape for their political beliefs. And I'm making a stand here for both."

For years the political vehicle for Afrikaner aspirations was the National Party, whose leaders preached a straightforward gospel of white supremacy and Afrikaner unity. Bethlehem's parliamentary seat is one of only six in South Africa that has belonged to the Nationalists since 1914, the year after the party was formed.

After they came to power in 1948, the Nationalists constructed the rigid system of racial domination called apartheid. But 37 years of rule have dulled the Nationalist edge and brought forth a generation of leaders who speak a blurry language of racial accommodation and black rights, even if in practice they move slowly.

Their tentative moves toward political change have triggered a reaction on the Afrikaner right that has split Bethlehem and other small communities.

The reaction started with the small Herstigte or "Reconstituted" National Party that broke off in 1969 and that won its first parliamentary seat in an upset in last month's voting. But it came of age with the founding of the Conservative Party three years ago.

The Conservatives' solution is to return to the fundamentals of apartheid: compel blacks to reside in the homelands, allow them voting rights there but not in "white" South Africa and permit those living in urban areas to do so only as alien migrants, not citizens.

Conservative leaders express their views in dispassionate tones. But behind the message lurk the deep racial fears of an outnumbered people who are afraid that once in power blacks might do to them what they have done to blacks.

Wessel Wolmarans, a slim, weathered cattle breeder, was one of the first to sign on with the Conservatives in 1982. He speaks two African languages and grew up among the black workers on his father's farm, but he sees most blacks as hopelessly inferior, and those who are not as a threat.

"It's the educated ones who cause all the trouble," said Mr. Wolmarans, adding that his solution to the unrest would be the same one the government used in the Sharpeville massacre of 1960 — shoot a large group of rioters.

Mr. Wolmarans does not go into town on Saturdays because too many black shoppers crowd the area. He does not supply electricity to the 11 black families living on his property because, he said, "they'd only break all the light bulbs."

The men who lead the Conservatives tend to shake their heads with bemusement at Mr. Wolmarans's blatant racism. But their speeches and programs speak directly to his fears.

"If you yield to liberalism, integration and multiracialism, you'll commit suicide," Andries Treurnicht, the Conservative Party leader, said at a recent rally here. "If you adapt to sharing power with the blacks, you betray your own freedom and the future of your children and your grandchildren."

Increase in Illegal Arms to Manila Is Cited by U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

San Francisco airport Oct. 1 after customs officers found a Belgian-made assault rifle, a laser scope and a dismantled handgun in his luggage.

Mr. Lu Ym, said Mr. Psinakis, is a close associate of Eduardo Cojuangco, a billionaire who controls a sizable portion of the coconut industry and is a prime backer and possible successor to Mr. Marcos.

Mr. Cojuangco is a first cousin of Corazón Aquino, the widow of Benigno S. Aquino Jr., the slain opposition leader. The cousins have been political enemies for some time, but there have been occasional reports of relatives trying to bring them together.

Mr. Lu Ym, free on $50,000 bail but barred from leaving California, was apprehended after a bomb threat led to a special X-ray check of luggage aboard the plane. Roger Ruffin, his attorney, said Mr. Lu Ym was a gun collector who did not realize that his arms purchases could not be taken home.

In March, federal agents found two shipments of Uzi submachine guns en route to the Philippines, one of them addressed to Juan Ponce Enrile Jr., son of Mr. Marcos' defense minister.

A Filipino identified by authorities here as Howard Mijares, 30, was fined $15,000, sentenced to two years in prison and deported after he told a federal judge that the weapons were for his gun club.

He said the club had been formed by his friends and university classmates, which included the sons of members of the Marcos government, including Mr. Enrile.

Ambassador Romeo Arguelles, the Philippine consul general in San Francisco, said that although firearms smuggling was a serious crime, "some of the recent cases have been caught with just two or three pieces, not for terrorist purposes. Some people are fond of guns, and they just want to collect them." On Nov. 2, Mr. Douglas said, his agents arrested two Filipinos in a motel in San Jose, California, as the Filipinos tried to purchase 14 pistols.

Budget Cuts In U.S. Delay Research on SDI Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

entertain any limits on the program in U.S.-Soviet arms negotiations in Geneva stem partly from a belief that the Congress would slash the program even deeper if it thought the system would never be deployed.

In the Congress, however, several legislators said that if the president fails to use the program to negotiate deep reductions in the superpowers' offensive nuclear forces, it probably would lose even more funding.

Much of the program's support "comes from members who do not think it is worth much, except as a bargaining chip," a House expert said last week.

Mr. Reagan and Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger have said that no deep cuts in offensive arms would be worth trading away the possibility of finding a missile defense that could make nuclear weapons obsolete.

■ **Research Boycott Grows**

More than 1,600 scientists and nearly 1,200 graduate students on 90 campuses have pledged to reject research funds for work related to Mr. Reagan's program, The New York Times reported, quoting organizers of the pledge campaign.

One organizer, Dr. Michael Weissman, an associate professor of physics at the University of Illinois, said the number of signatures on the pledge nearly tripled in the last month.

The campaign has been particularly successful in physics departments, some organizers said. More than half the physicists at 23 institutions, including some in the forefront of scientific research, have signed a pledge not to accept research funds under the missile defense program.

Among the institutions are the California Institute of Technology, Harvard University, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the State University of New York at Stony Brook, Princeton University and Yale University.

But government officials said they did not expect the drive to affect on the program. "We have more proposals than we can accept," said Mary Peshak, a spokesman for the Strategic Defense Initiative Organization.

The organizers call the missile defense program "ill-conceived and dangerous" and argues that achieving reliable missile defense is impossible.

Israel and Jordan Reach An Agreement on Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

along to review Egyptian military exercises.

Moreover, after Mr. Arafat issued an ambiguous declaration in Cairo renouncing terrorist violence outside of Israel, Mr. Mubarak's aides quickly declared that the PLO chairman was now an acceptable partner for an international peace conference.

An Israeli official said that Hussein apparently "hit the ceiling" when he heard what the Egyptians had to say about Mr. Arafat.

"Here the king was trying to play Arafat down and squeeze concessions out of him," the official added, "and Mubarak starts building him up."

According to Israeli officials and political analysts, Mr. Mubarak has decided to draw closer to Mr. Arafat now for two main reasons.

First, Mr. Mubarak was embarrassed domestically and regionally when U.S. jets intercepted and diverted to Sicily an Egyptian jetliner carrying the Achille Lauro hijackers and Mohammed Abbas, a PLO official who the United States says masterminded the hijacking. The interception made the Egyptian president look like a "stooge," Israeli analysts said.

By appearing close to Mr. Arafat, the Egyptian leader was trying to improve his nationalist Arab image and to defuse his domestic opposition.

Second, Mr. Mubarak and his national security adviser, Osama el-Baz, want to make Egypt the central Arab actor in the peace process and hope to do so by subordinating Mr. Arafat to themselves, as opposed to Hussein, Israeli officials said.

In contrast to Mr. Mubarak, Hussein is trying to "deflate" Mr. Arafat to a more manageable size, the officials say. The king more or less dismissed Mr. Arafat's Cairo declarations on terrorism as irrelevant.

He said that while Mr. Arafat's remarks were "a positive step," if the PLO chairman really wanted to be at the negotiating table he would have to clearly accept Israel's right to exist along with United Nations Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, which call for Israel to withdraw from occupied territory in exchange for Arab recognition of Israel's right to exist.

The king, according to Israeli officials, is working on several alternatives to fulfill his side of the agreement — to bring to the negotiating table Palestinians acceptable to Israel.

The king is trying again to convince Mr. Arafat to become "acceptable" by recognizing Israel. At their recent meeting in Amman, Mr. Arafat was reported to have promised to take up the matter with his organization.

■ **Arafat Ends Cairo Talks**

Mr. Arafat met Tuesday for 30 minutes with Mr. Mubarak, ending a one-week visit, Reuters reported from Cairo.

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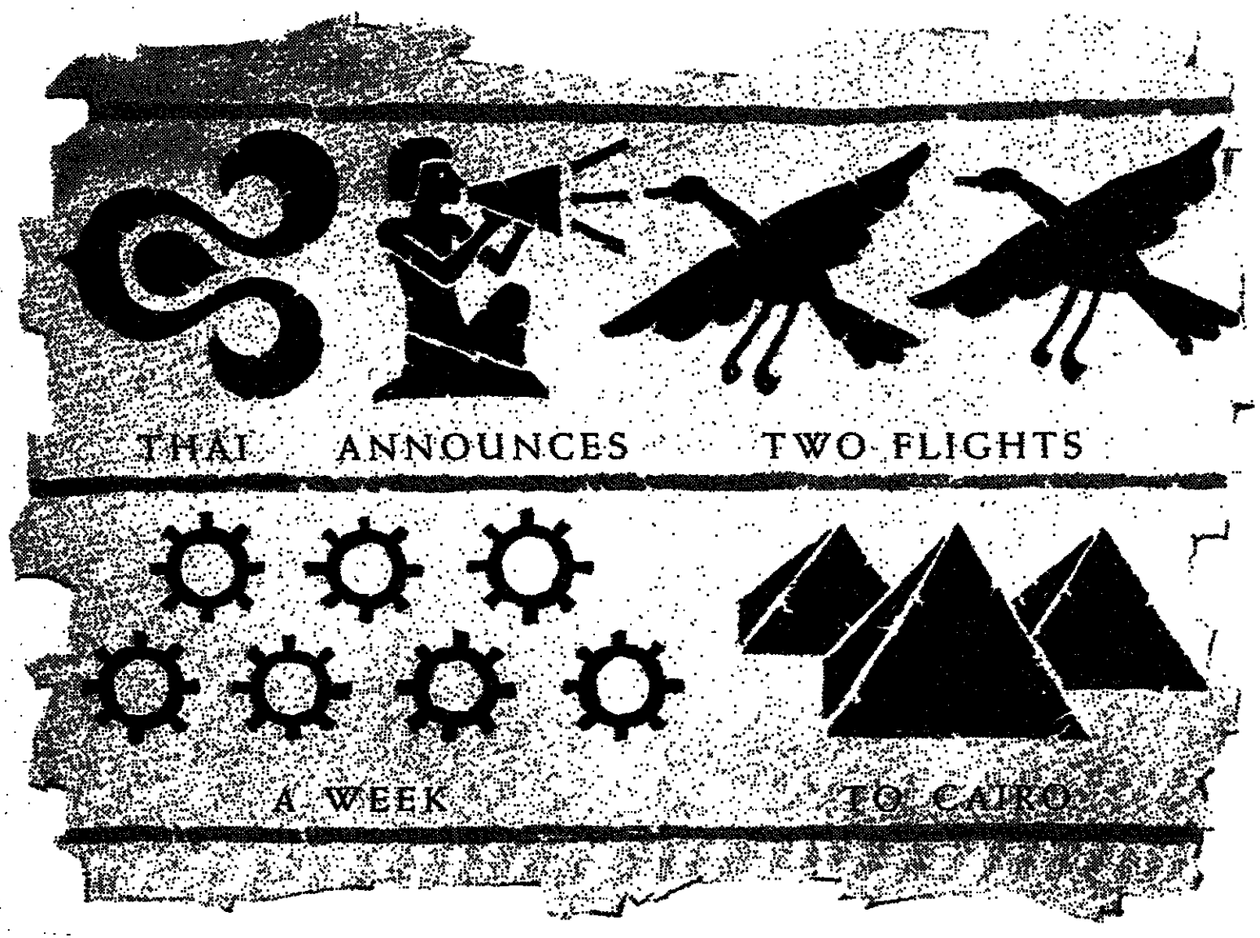

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N. Y. Designers Miss Out on Body Craze

International Herald Tribune

HEBE DORSEY

NEW YORK — American designers have not caught up with the body craze that is the strongest direction out of Europe. The biggest influences are still Saint Laurent, Ungaro, Valentino and Armani.

Experts agree that you don't go to New York looking for creativity; what is important is to sell. American designers are great fashion processors, taking a little here, a little there and ending up with clothes perfectly suited to their market.

The Saint Laurent spencer suit, with contrasting buttons, is all over the map, and so is his love for jersey. Valentino contributed all sorts of little sweaters and Ungaro's draped dresses were also highly visible.

At the other end of the spectrum, Ralph Lauren and Calvin Klein's vision of womanhood is solidly rooted in American sportswear tradition. Lauren, however, is changing his tune from American prairie to a soft, American version of Deauville in the 1920s — the kind of dress that would have suited Great Gatsby heroines.

He began his collection last week with simple, long silk dresses in colors such as peach or slate blue and printed with delicate flowers, utterly romantic and true to Lauren's subtly seductive style. Lauren, who already has a shop in London, is opening in Paris on the Rue Royale in March.

Calvin Klein (not to be confused with Anne Klein, an American sportswear line designed by Louis dell'Olio) also scored with a look inspired by the casual, slouchy chic of Katharine Hepburn. Although there were far more pants shown in this country than in Europe, Calvin Klein is the only designer who can deliver mannish tailored suits with a distinct degree of grace. This is due, in part, to the authority of his cut as well as the paper-thinness of his fabrics. His collection this season was full of light, crêpe de Chine pantsuits and silk turtlenecks.

The silhouette in most American collections is without surprises — short, close to the body, but not contouring the curves, since Azzedine Alaïa has not been publicized enough in this country to have made an impact yet. The palette is softer and more pastel than last winter, and many of the collections have a dull-edged, perfectly commercial ring.

Martha Philips, who as chairman of the Martha fashion salons is the savvy doyenne of American fashions, defined the New York collections as "very wearable and smart."

"I was very impressed with the colors, which are flattering, both to the face and the body," she said, "but I think there should be more of a new note."

This need for a new direction has not affected the establishment designers, Geoffrey Beene, Bill Blass and Oscar de la Renta, who more or less keep playing the same tune — short-skirted suits with belted or cropped jackets. In a country where black-tie seems to be a way of life, these three designers offered a great choice of evening wear, including lots of evening pajamas.

Beene's best dress was long-waisted and skimpy, with a scooped out, T-shirt neckline. Tailored suits were softened by fringed silk shawls.

Blass' clothes basically cater to top-dollar and conservative clients who want to look pretty without rocking the boat. Among those those attending the shows were the television personality Barbara Walters in a red Blass, Pat Buckley in a green Blass, and Nancy Kissinger, who has lately shifted allegiance to Saint Laurent.

The sweater was the strongest trend in this collection. Twin sets in pastel colors were lined or trimmed with print silks. Pale cashmere sweaters had sleeves embroidered with black lace flowers. Red cashmere sweaters had white cuffs and Peter Pan collars, which gave them a would-be ingénue look. Evening sweaters were lined with the same taffeta as the big, billowy skirts underneath.

As Philip Miller, chairman of Marshall Field in Chicago, put it: "It's a great collection and right on target. Blass' sense of color was terrific. I think he has style and taste and a sense of luxury."

De la Renta was the most European in his approach, and his clothes were a clever digest of Paris trends. Although simple in design, they had a few more ruffles and generally a more tender finish than Blass' clothes, which had a minimal spareness to them.

De la Renta's admiration for Saint Laurent was obvious in the jersey outfits that dominated his collection. But he added his own hand to crisp, sharp navy-and-white or black-and-white outfits.

Carolina Herrera is a South American socialite who has made it both in the stores and the soirees in five short years. Her clothes, which usually feature prominent sleeves, have a well-groomed finish to them. Made of expensive fabrics, they are the typical, grand-entrance variety.

Perry Ellis discarded his favorite big shapes for closer-to-the-body clothes. This collection was sweet, short and to the pretty point, with lean belted Chinese dresses, Capri pants teamed with simple white shirts, and sweaters covered with dragons and apple blossoms. The collection, which Ellis said was inspired by his collection of Chinese antiques, was carried out in celadon green and ivory white.

Karl Lagerfeld, who makes an American sportswear line, was showing for the second time in the United States, with a collection that was a digest of shapes shown earlier in Paris. The collection, which was better received than his last one, had a Parisian sense of fun, often missing in American collections.

Donna Karan got an ovation for her clever courting of the body. Deftly using clinging jersey, Karan draped short sarong skirts over bodysuits. The idea, started last season, has evolved so that the bodysuits now have a variety of tops, ranging from skinny, poor-little-girl turtlenecks to more elaborate draped bodices. All this made for a lean, sexy and athletic look.

Gown by Ralph Lauren.

It was a limited but highly attractive line, enhanced by a sober color scheme (black, navy and white, with an occasional gray) and outstanding accessories, including high-tech silver jewelry designed by Robert Lee Morris.

Two other women designers also made their mark last week: Norma Kamali, with a Victorian look, and Caroline Roehm, formerly at de la Renta's, with her mentor's spirit of deluxe clothes that look richer than they cost.

NORMAN J. LAWRENCE
Furriers of London
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'Creole' Version of 'Giselle' a Success In Harlem Dance Theater's Paris Visit

By David Stevens
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Taking classics out of their original context has become a favorite theatrical sport in recent years, but very few such transpositions have worked as beautifully and sensibly as the Dance Theater of Harlem's so-called "creole" version of "Giselle," which was the centerpiece of the company's opening program of a two-week stand in the Paris Dance Festival.

This production, now a little more than a year old, transplants the story from the medieval Rhineland to the bayou country of antebellum Louisiana. Correspondences have been found that keep the story intact, the choreography has been respected as it has come down to us — from the 1841 Paris premiere to St. Petersburg and back — and this attractive company has a genuine novelty that nonetheless retains the atmosphere that makes "Giselle" the ultimate Romantic ballet.

Arthur Mitchell, the company's founder and director, and Carl Michel, who designed this production, profess to have found that pre-Civil War Louisiana had a highly stratified society of free blacks, so the social barriers that separate Giselle and Albert remain plausible. Furthermore, there seem to be bayou legends about spirits that resemble the Wilis of the second act, the spirits of young girls who died of disappointment in love. As a pretext for a harvest celebration, sugar cane is as good a crop as anything that grows in the Rhine valley.

In any case, there is nothing realistic about "Giselle." What is more to the point than history is that the bayou country is remote and inherently mysterious and romantic. Michel has created evocative sets, dripping with moss and humidity, and colorful and varied costumes. The parallel between this "Giselle" and the original is splendidly created and sustained, with the atmosphere and imagination that any successful "Giselle" must have.

Of course, there is the music of Adolphe Adam and the choreography that has descended from the original of Coralli and Perrot. It has been adapted for this production by Frederic Franklin, whose memory of it goes back to the Markova-Dolin company of the 1930s. The basic text is kept relatively uncluttered in this handsome version, both main and secondary characters are sharply delineated, and it is appealingly danced by this company.

Stephanie Dabney attractively headed one of the two casts in the title part, and Donald Williams, as Albert, was flamboyantly convincing as a scion of the bayou aristocracy. Lorraine Graves was an unshakably authoritarian Myrtha and Keith Saunders an effective Hilarion. The Lamoureux Orchestra was conducted by Boyd Staplin.

The company continues at the Théâtre des Champs-Elysées through Sunday with its second program, including Talley Beatty's "Caravanserai," Glen Tetley's "Voluntaries" and Geoffrey Holder's "Dougla."

□

Meanwhile, a far more remote piece of Paris dance history has been revived by the Paris Opéra Ballet with a high-spirited program at the Salle Favart that pairs Pierre Gardel's "La Dansomanie" with excerpts from the third act of Bournonville's "Napoli."

Gardel is nowadays hardly more than a name in the dance histories, but he succeeded his brother as director of the Paris Opéra Ballet in 1787 and held the post for [illegible] decades. "La Dansomanie," which had its premiere in 1800, is a [illegible] with a plot whose [illegible] to Molière's "Bourgeois Gentilhomme," except that the main character has a mania for dance instead of literature and refuses his daughter's hand to an infantry colonel because he cannot dance — although he learns brilliantly by the final curtain. At the premiere, one joke was that the role of the colonel was danced by the great Auguste Vestris.

The ballet comes back to Paris now via Stockholm, where it was staged in 1804 by a ballet master who had studied with Gardel, had seen "La Dansomanie" in Paris and made notes about the staging. In addition, Ivo Cramer, who has recreated the work here as he did in Stockholm (using Mary Skeaping's choreography for some numbers), reports that he also found a rehearsal violin part with the action described measure for measure. So one can probably assume that this is as faithful a work of ballet archaeology as can be expected.

In any case, "La Dansomanie" is great fun and it got a lively first performance Saturday with Georges Piletta as the dance-crazy gentleman, Patrice Bart as the colonel, Monique Loudières the daughter and Jean-Pierre Franchetti as the dancing master. Patrice Cauchetier's period costumes had the right parodistic touch, and the sets were modeled on those of the theater at Drottningholm.

A bonus is the inventive score by Etienne-Nicolas Méhul, better known in the encyclopedias for his operas. It was conducted with sympathetic verve by Charles Farncombe.

The "Napoli" excerpts provide a splendid showcase for some of the Opéra's finest young dancers, among them Florence Clerc, Karin Averty, Charles Jude and the two dancers most recently promoted to étoile states, Isabelle Guérin and Laurent Hilaire.

Film on Sting Shows How Medium Affects the Message

CAPSULE reviews of films recently released in the United States:

Janet Maslin of The New York Times on "Bring On the Night":

Michael Apted's music documentary was intended to document a few days in the lives of Sting and the American jazz musicians with whom he was about to begin an international tour. What emerges instead is the process by which collaborations, friendships and chains of command were established, as well as a good illustration of how powerful a role a film crew can play in the process it is attempting to record. Early in the film, Sting says he hopes it will show a band being formed, as opposed to other documentaries depicting other bands in their final stages of dissolution. But this isn't an egalitarian group in that sense, and the musicians know it better than Sting does. As the film progresses, however, the musicians' cautious deference toward Sting begins to disappear.

□

Paul Attanasio of The Washington Post on "Death Wish III":

Paul Kersey (Charles Bronson) comes to the South Bronx and finds his host beaten to death by hoodlums. These guys should know better. Kersey soon foils them with nail-studded boards, Rube Goldberg burglar-proofing contraptions and the old-fashioned fist-to-the-chops. This galvanizes the long-suffering residents of the building. It also galvanizes Fraker (Gavan O'Herlihy), who, in the movie's "Leave It to Beaver" parlance, is the leader of the "creeps." The director, Michael Winner, has always been a bit squeamish for this sort of thing: throughout, "Death Wish III" cuts away from its own climaxes.

□

Sheila Benson of the Los Angeles Times on "Target":

What happens to CIA agents who choose home, hearth and family over phone booths, airline terminals and excess stomach acid? "Target" is created around that germ of an idea, yet even with Arthur Penn as its director, it is mainly for connoisseurs of car chases. The real meat of the problem is botched. How does a son (Matt Dillon) who prefers racing cars to a college education adjust to his faintly boring small-businessman father (Gene Hackman) suddenly brandishing a gun and speaking bad German and bad French. The poor kid must stand about, jaw agape, saying, "You speak French!?" "You carry a gun!?" "You killed people!" while armies of trained assassins converge on them. Mother (Gayle Hunnicutt, who seems to have wafted over from another film entirely, perhaps a Bond movie) is on a group tour of Europe when she is kidnapped by forces unknown. The redoubtable Josef Sommer is our man in Paris, whose every suggestion Hackman instantly ignores.

MOVIE MARQUEE

Munich Culture Center Opens at Putsch Site

The Associated Press

MUNICH — President Richard von Weizsäcker has opened a huge new culture center on the site of the beer hall from which Adolf Hitler led his November 1923 putsch.

The center, which cost 333 million Deutsche marks (about $138 million), will house the Munich Philharmonic, the city's central library and the Richard Strauss Conservatory.

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Practical and close at hand: the kiosks and souvenir shops.
Inviting and close at hand: the restaurants and bars.
Close at hand is also the store where you can buy various versions of the Swiss Army Knife.
Competent and close at hand: the pharmacy.
Enticing and close at hand: the boutiques and jewellers.
Reliable and close at hand: the Post, Telephone and Telegraph facilities.
Comprehensively efficient and close at hand: the information desks.
Timesaving and close at hand: the gate check-in for passengers with hand baggage only.

As you can see, the similarity between a Swiss Army Knife and Zurich Airport is striking. But not really surprising: both were constructed on the principle of offering the user as much as possible in a small space. So it's quite in keeping with the compact and practical infrastructure of Zurich Airport that it has now been enhanced by the enlargement of Terminal A and an extra 18 finger-docks – additions that are specially attractive to the passenger.

swissair

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Herald International Tribune

BUSINESS/FINANCE

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1985

U.S. Stocks Report, Page 10

FUTURES AND OPTIONS

Odd Mix of New Contracts Jams Commodities Markets

By JAMES STERNGOLD
New York Times Service

CHICAGO — For a long time, the real battling in the commodities world was between the array of traders and investors who vied for profits in the "pits" on the exchange floors. Today, some of the hottest competition is taking place between the exchanges themselves.

These are years of enormous change and consolidation in the world of futures. Profit margins have been shrinking, volume in many areas has been in a slump and the competitors have become more aggressive than ever. Not only brokers and traders, but exchanges, too, are in a fight for survival.

The search for product innovation has spawned some pretty unusual ideas.

New products are in the frontline of this battle between the exchanges. The exchanges lob new types of contracts at each other like artillery fire. The competition has in many regards just confused the public, which has been slowly withdrawing from the market. And even some floor traders complain privately that they are being overwhelmed by the plethora of products. But, in the view of the exchanges, the stakes are too high for them to slow down.

"It is kind of a hectic time for the exchanges," acknowledged Galen Burghardt, vice president for financial research at the Chicago Mercantile Exchange. "Before, you had maybe one new contract a year. Now, you can easily have two, three, four or five. It's a little hairy, actually."

The actual number of futures contracts available for trading has only increased to 87 from 79 a decade ago, according to the Futures Industry Association. But about 50 percent of today's products are different from what was around in 1975. And those numbers do not include the increasing number of options contracts. On average, only about one in every five new contracts survives.

The search for product innovation has spawned some pretty unusual ideas. Thomas C. Coleman, director of planning at the Chicago Board of Trade, said that he has received proposals for futures on tinned salmon, wooden railroad ties, insurance, electricity and television advertising time. At the Merc, Mr. Burghardt said some of the odder proposals have been on wine, fine china and even "illicit smokeables."

Mr. Coleman emphasized that one should not be too quick to dismiss new suggestions. He acknowledged that he questioned, at first, whether futures on crude oil would fly because there were so many different grades of oil traded, only to find that the futures have found a market.

HE CITED five basic criteria for determining if a futures contract was feasible: There must be a homogenous, or bellwether, unit for trading; an active underlying cash market that is sufficiently big to encourage people to insure against price risk; a high turnover in the cash market; a price volatility in the cash market, and an interest on the part of end users in ordering the product today for future delivery, known as forward contracting.

For example, Mr. Coleman said that a uranium contract had been proposed and rejected for the time being because its price was too controlled by government regulators. Electricity looked

(Continued on Page 14, Col. 1)

The New York Times

Ebony Man is the new magazine produced by John H. Johnson, publisher of Ebony, who is shown in Chicago at the headquarters of his Johnson Publishing Co.

A Brother Magazine Is Born to Ebony

By Jonathan Hicks
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — John H. Johnson, the 67-year-old founder and chairman of the Johnson Publishing Co., the largest black-owned company in the United States, had long resisted putting out a men's fashion magazine. But he changed his mind last summer, associates say, when he saw the splash made by such publications as Gentlemen's Quarterly and M.

This month, Johnson Publishing's Ebony Man, a slick monthly carrying articles on fashion, fitness and personal finance, is making its debut, in hopes of wooing the growing cadre of upwardly mobile black men. Indeed, research indicates that nearly 22 percent of Esquire readers are black. And Gentlemen's Quarterly says 17 percent of its readers are black.

The publication of Ebony Man, the company's first new magazine in a dozen years, is not without risk. Although Johnson long ago established itself as a successful publisher of magazines for the black population — it also puts out Ebony and Jet — industry experts point to a dozen or more magazines aimed at black men in the last decade, most of which survived less than two years. Whether Johnson can attract some of the same readers who have flocked to the other magazines of this genre remains to be seen.

Moreover, Ebony Man is being introduced at a time when the company can ill afford failure. It is already burdened by a renewed foray into television programming as well as by the recent acquisition of two radio proper-

(Continued on Page 14, Col. 6)

EC Challenges Japan's Rules on Alcohol Imports

Agence France-Presse

TOKYO — The European Community is making Japanese imports of alcohol from the EC a test case for its relations with Japan, Laurens Jan Brinkhorst, head of the EC delegation in Tokyo, said Monday.

Last month the EC presented Japan with a plan for changing the system of importing and distributing wines, whiskies and liqueurs, to end what it believes is discrimination against European products.

In the past five years EC alcohol accounted for 0.8 percent to 1.0 percent of the Japanese market.

The EC wants Japan to lower customs rates and alter the tax system. This is a pre-condition for increasing the investment of European alcohol producers in Japan, Mr. Brinkhorst said.

He added that the EC was showing a "political interest" in the alcohol trade policies, which affect six or seven of the 10 EC members. He said the EC hoped for "great benefit for overall relations."

The obstacles to importing alcohol to Japan give protection to a sector where local products are of inferior quality, less competitive and without historical traditions, Mr. Brinkhorst said, referring to an EC study released Monday.

The EC is calling for the end of a Japanese law that enables a drink to be called Japanese wine if it contains a minimum 5 percent of wine produced in Japan.

This is why Japanese producers have 80 percent of their home market, while actually making only 17 percent of the wine sold. The rest is imported in bulk from Argentina, Bulgaria and elsewhere, according to the study.

The EC also wants the end of what it called the "artificial discrimination" of customs duties that are 5.5 to 9.3 times greater for quality bottled wine than for bulk wine.

The EC is also asking for lower tariffs on bottled whisky, which are 6.5 to 7.2 times higher than in Europe.

The EC also wants changes in alcohol taxation. Japanese taxation is based on the product's price rather than on volume as in many other countries. This penalizes quality European sales, the EC believes. A European expert who contributed to the study said the retail price of Scotch whisky could drop by half in Japan if the tax structure were changed.

Mr. Brinkhorst said the EC wants to be consulted during the preparing of tax changes, which are expected by April 1987.

The EC also disputes Japanese labeling of alcohol. The community seeks clarification so that European names are no longer given to Japanese products.

The issue of Japan's alcohol-trade policies is expected to be raised by EC representatives in Tokyo this weekend.

BMW Has Talks About Buying Control of MBB

By Warren Getler
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Bayerische Motoren Werke, the West German automaker, is negotiating with Bavarian government officials about acquiring a controlling stake in Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm, the country's leading aerospace concern, Bavarian officials said Monday. The Bavarian state government itself has a large stake — about 20 percent — in MBB.

A link-up between the two Munich-based companies would be a further step toward consolidating West Germany's automotive and high-technology industries, following last month's apparently successful takeover bid of AEG AG, the electronics conglomerate, by Daimler-Benz AG, the maker of Mercedes automobiles and trucks.

Bavarian Finance Ministry officials, speaking on the condition that they not be identified, said that there had been serious talks between the ministry and BMW about BMW acquiring a controlling interest in MBB of up to 40 percent. This control would depend on the readiness of several state governments to sell a major part of their large holdings in MBB. Industry observers believe that control of MBB could be obtained in the 30-40-percent-shareholding range.

Obtaining a controlling interest in MBB, which is closely held and not listed on a stock exchange, would also depend on the willingness of several corporate shareholders, among them Krupp AG and Thyssen AG, the engineering groups, and two commercial banks, Bayerische Vereinsbank and Dresdner Bank, to sell some or all of their minority holdings in MBB to BMW.

Both Krupp and Thyssen are known in industry circles to be eager to divest themselves of their MBB holdings, which total less than 10 percent, and both commercial banks have indicated that their total 10-percent holding in MBB may be temporary.

Eberhard von Kuenheim, BMW's chairman, had said at a press conference last week that the large governmental stake in MBB precluded any serious interest in obtaining a shareholding in MBB. Mr. von Kuenheim emphasized then that BMW did not want to be a "junior partner" to the government or any other MBB shareholder.

However, sources said Monday that Mr. Kuenheim's comment did not rule out taking a stake in MBB later on, particularly if the state governments indicated a willingness to reduce their stakes, which together total nearly 40 percent of MBB's equity.

Officials in the Bavarian Finance Ministry said that the ministry had informed Mr. Kuenheim that Bavaria was prepared to sell some of its shares in MBB to BMW to improve BMW's chances of obtaining control of MBB. The Bavarian officials said that they were sure the governments of Hamburg and Bremen were also prepared to sell some of their shares in MBB, which is a major defense contractor.

Bavarian Finance ministry officials said Monday that they were

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 4)

Japan's Surplus In Trade Lower

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Japan's trade surplus in October dipped to $4.4 billion from $4.55 billion in September, but widened from a surplus of $3.6 billion a year earlier, the Finance Ministry said Monday.

Overall October exports totaled a record $16.02 billion, up 7.4 percent from a year earlier, while imports were $11.61 billion, up 2.6 percent. The previous export record was $15.9 billion, in December last year.

Japan's exports to the United States climbed 9.2 percent from October 1984, to $6.03 billion, while imports from the United States rose 1.6 percent, to $2.32 billion, for a surplus of $3.71 billion. That was second only to the record $3.78 billion surplus in September.

Currency Rates

Cross Rates *Nov. 8/11*

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	It.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	2.9425	4.205	112.705 *	37.00 *	0.1471 *	—	5.576 *	137.22 *	142.95 y
Brussels(a)					Closed				
Frankfurt	2.637	3.73	—	32.82 *	1.482 x	88.725 *	4.947 *	121.82 *	1.277 *
London (b)	1.42	—	3.7298	11.354	2.514.50	4.2825	75.29	3.06	292.35
Milan	1,772.50	2,519.50	674.73	221.53	—	598.87	33.415	821.60	8.617
New York(c)					Closed				
Paris					Closed				
Tokyo	205.15	291.51	78.24	25.69	71.61 *	69.41	386.71 *	95.33	—
Zurich	2.1548	3.0626	82.21 *	26.99 *	0.1218 *	72.95 *	4.0769 *	—	1.0487 *
1 ECU					Closed				
1 SDR					Closed				

Closings in London and Zurich. Fixings in other European centers.
(a) Commercial franc (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 10,000 N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available. (=) To buy one pound: 5U.S.Closed

Other Dollar Values

Currency	per U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$	Currency	per U.S.$
Argen. austral	0.80	Fin. markka	5.595	Mex. peso	474.80	Soviet ruble	0.779
Austral. $	1.4903	Greek drac.	153.00	Norw. krone	7.8775	Span. peseta	160.20
Austr. schil.	18.29	Hong Kong $	7.8035	Phil. peso	18.73	Swed. krona	7.8675
Belg. fin. fr.	53.15	Indian rupee	12.09	Port. escudo	162.50	Taiwan $	39.97
Brazil cruz.	8,610.00	Indo. rupiah	1,122.00	Saudi riyal	3.6505	Thai baht	26.285
Canadian $	1.3775	Irish £	0.8399	Sing. $	2.119	Turkish lira	548.20
Chinese yuan	3.2015	Israeli shek.	1,467.00	S. Afr. rand	2.5641	UAE dirham	3.673
Danish krone	9.4875	Kuwaiti dinar	0.293	S. Kor. won	890.00	Venez. boliv.	14.55
Egypt. pound	1.35	Malay. ring.	2.44				

£ Sterling: 1.206 Irish £

Sources: Banque du Benelux (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); IMF (SDR); BAII (dinar, rial, dirham); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits *Nov. 8/11*

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	ECU	SDR
1 month	8 1/16-8 1/16	4 1/2-4 3/8	3 5/16-3 1/2	11 9/16-11 1/16	9-8 7/16	8 1/4-8 1/16	7 3/4
2 months	8 1/16-8 1/16	4 9/16-4 7/16	4 1/16-4 1/16	11 9/16-11 1/16	9 1/4-9 1/16	8 9/16-8 1/16	7 9/16
3 months	8 1/16-8 1/16	4 9/16-4 7/16	4 1/16-4 1/16	11 9/16-11 1/16	9 1/4-9 1/16	8 9/16-8 1/16	7 9/16
6 months	8 1/16-8 1/16	4 9/16-4 7/16	4 1/16-4 1/16	11 9/16-11 1/16	10 1/16-10 1/16	8 9/16-8 1/16	7 7/8
1 year	8 1/4-8 1/16	4 9/16-4 7/16	4 3/16-4 1/16	n.a.-	10 3/4-11	8 3/4-8 1/16	7 9/16

Sources: Morgan Guaranty (dollar, DM, SF, Pound, FF); Lloyds Bank (ECU); Reuters (SDR). Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates *Nov. 11*

United States	Close	Prev.
Discount Rate	7 1/2	7 1/2
Federal Funds	Clsd.	7 13/16
Prime Rate	9 1/2	9 1/2
Broker Loan Rate	8 1/4-9	8 1/4-9
Com Paper 90-179 days	Clsd.	7.80
3-month Treasury Bills	—	7.17
6-month Treasury Bills	—	7.24
CD's 30-59 days	—	7.50
CD's 60-89 days	—	7.50
West Germany		
Lombard Rate	5.50	5.50
Overnight Rate	N.A.	4.55
One Month Interbank	—	4.50
3-month Interbank	—	4.90
6-month Interbank	—	4.95
France		
Intervention Rate	9 1/4	9 1/4
Call Money	Clsd.	9 1/8
One-month Interbank	—	9 1/16
3-month Interbank	—	9 1/8
6-month Interbank	—	9 1/4
Britain		
Base Rate	11 1/2	11 1/2
Call Money	11 1/4	11 1/2
91-day Treasury Bill	11 3/16	11 5/32
3-month Interbank	11 3/16	11 3/16
Japan		
Discount Rate	5	5
Call Money	7 1/4	7 1/4
10-day Interbank	N.A.	7 13/16

Sources: Reuters, Commerzbank, Credit Lyonnais, Bank of Tokyo.

Asian Dollar Deposits *Nov. 8*

1 month	8 1/8 - 8 1/16
2 months	8 1/8 - 8 1/16
3 months	8 1/8 - 8 1/16
6 months	8 1/8 - 8 1/16
1 year	8 1/4 - 8 1/8

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds *Nov. 11*

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets
30 day average yield: 7.56
Telerate Interest Rate Index: 7.857

Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

Gold

Nov. 11

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	321.60	321.50	+1.00
Luxembourg	323.50	—	+1.80
Paris (12.5 kilo)		Clsd.	
Zurich	322.55	322.10	+1.10
London	323.25	323.10	+1.15
New York	—	322.10	—1.10

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixing; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York Comex current contract. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.

Source: Reuters.

Markets Closed

Financial markets were closed Monday in France, Singapore, Belgium and Malaysia for holidays. Some Canadian markets were also closed. U.S. government offices and most U.S. banks also shut, and thus there was very light U.S. foreign-exchange and U.S. government securities trading Monday.

Beecham Board Forces Chairman's Resignation

By Bob Hagerty
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Beecham Group PLC, reporting stagnant profit for the latest six months, said Monday that Sir Ronald Halstead, chairman and chief executive, had resigned under pressure from other directors.

Sir Ronald, 58, had worked for the toiletry, drug and food giant for 31 years, but was only named to the top position in mid-1984. His departure followed rumors of discord among directors of Beecham, whose products include Aquafresh toothpaste, Yardley cosmetics, Horlicks malt drinks and Brylcreem hair dressing.

The company named John W. Robb, 49, a consumer-products expert who has been a director since 1980, as chief executive, and said it would seek a chairman from outside Beecham. In the meantime, Beecham's vice chairman, Lord Keith of Castleacre, is serving as chairman.

Beecham said pretax profit in the six months ended Sept. 30 rose 2.4 percent, to £148.8 million ($209.3 million), from £145.3 million a year earlier. But the increase was due solely to recent acquisitions of cosmetic and home-improvement businesses.

Net profit edged up just 0.7 percent, to £81.8 million from £81.2 million, although sales jumped 19 percent, to £1.34 billion from £1.12 billion. Earnings per share slipped to 10.86 pence from 11.27 pence, reflecting a larger number of shares outstanding.

On the London Stock Exchange Monday, Beecham shares sank 33 pence, to close at 293 pence.

Lord Keith, a former merchant banker who led a top-management shakeup at STC PLC last summer, said Beecham's board had decided that the company needed "a younger, more dynamic management, and that this dynamism should start at the top."

He said that there was nothing fundamentally wrong with Beecham, but that the company had grown complacent after a long period of growth and failed to seize certain opportunities, which he did not identify.

Analysts were harsher. "This company is in big trouble," said Howard Coates of de Zoete & Bevan, a London stockbrokerage. "It's lost its way." Other analysts said the apparent disarray in top management would not reassure investors, already unhappy with three

(Continued on Page 14, Col. 4)

Lloyd's Chief Steps Down To Aid Study

Reuters

LONDON — Ian Hay Davison, the chief executive and deputy chairman of Lloyd's of London, said Monday that he was resigning to allow for free discussions over proposals to change the role of his position.

A Lloyd's spokesman said his resignation, effective May 11, 1986, had been accepted.

Mr. Hay Davison said his departure would remove an obstacle to discussing possible changes in the chief executive's status, an idea initiated by the 28-member council that is Lloyd's policy-making arm.

Mr. Hay Davison said his resignation also would remove an obstacle to "my freedom to argue for the retention of the position of the chief executive with independent powers without any suggestion of self-interest."

Lloyd's, the world's biggest insurance exchange, has been shaken over the last five years by a series of scandals that fueled a drive for stricter surveillance of its operations. But the spokesman emphasized that Mr. Hay Davison's departure had nothing to do with these events.

Mr. Hay Davison, who was named chief executive in February 1983 at the behest of the Bank of England, said his resignation had been carefully thought out and that it did not signal a major disagreement between himself and Lloyd's.

He had agreed to a term of three to five years when he accepted the post.

Mr. Hay Davison said Monday that his objectives had been to establish a new regulatory framework for Lloyd's based on higher standards of disclosure, and to improve the exchange's staffing, organization and management.

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and General Financial Advice

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NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Sears	21935	36⅝	35⅞	36⅝	+ ⅜
IBM	14643	134⅞	133⅝	134⅞	+2⅝
AT&T	15317	21½	21	21½	+ ⅜
WstnE	15078	44	42⅞	44	+1
Polrlch	14703	42¾	39⅝	39¾	−2¼
MACOM	14425	13⅝	12½	13	− ½
FedNM	14344	24½	23⅝	24½	+ ¼
Goodyr	14253	28⅞	27⅞	28⅞	+1⅛
MerLyn	14040	32⅞	30⅞	32	+1
PhilbS	13597	41½	39½	41	+1½
PhilPt s	13473	13⅛	13	13⅛	
HCA	12261	33⅞	32⅞	33¾	+ ¼
HomeS s	9766	39	34¼	34⅝	−5
ITT Co	9488	34⅝	33½	34⅝	+ ⅜
Citicrp	9541	45	43⅞	45	+1⅞

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	1405.73	1432.57	1402.41	1431.88	+ 27.52
Trans	678.02	684.69	671.58	680.59	+ 2.45
Util	165.03	165.11	160.90	164.70	+ 2.77
Comp	569.82	579.22	566.95	577.91	+ 8.47

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	113.82	111.99	113.82	+ 1.88
Industrials	130.19	128.10	130.19	+ 2.15
Transp.	108.31	107.42	108.31	+ 0.65
Utilities	59.25	58.29	59.25	+ 0.97
Finance	123.45	121.18	123.46	+ 2.37

Monday's NYSE Closing

Vol. at 4 P.M.	126,540,000
Prev. 4 P.M. vol.	114,960,000
Prev consolidated close	138,203,590

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diaries

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	342	247
Declined	199	234
Unchanged	256	258
Total issues	797	819
New Highs	16	18
New Lows	9	10
Volume up	3,406,290	
Volume down	1,913,860	

NASDAQ Index

	Close	Ch'ge	Week Ago	Year Ago
Composite	302.31	+ 2.29	294.23	249.36
Industrials	303.10	+ 2.57	294.86	248.02
Finance	400.44	+ 2.91	390.84	292.14
Insurance	327.49	+ 5.21	345.09	275.52
Utilities	287.78	+ 1.40	280.19	228.51
Banks	321.82	+ 1.13	316.88	221.68
Transp.	267.75	+ 1.97	264.72	238.27

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last
DomeP	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
HmeG n	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Damson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
WrnsB	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ImmGe	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
KayPh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Astrotc	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
OzarkM	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wickes	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TIE	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
AM Intl	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ultmbr	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MolRsh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hasbr s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alphstr	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
Bonds	80.59	+ 0.07
Utilities	79.81	− 0.01
Industrials	82.37	+ 0.15

NYSE Diaries

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1227	1135
Declined	457	478
Unchanged	342	446
Total issues	2026	2059
New Highs	153	94
New Lows	6	9
Volume up	108,980,700	
Volume down	16,586,140	

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Sh'rt
Nov. 8	158,885	419,558	6,180
Nov. 7	156,355	427,524	1,104
Nov. 6	175,104	449,046	14,617
Nov. 5	159,843	410,963	9,047
Nov. 4	170,798	443,702	14,790

*Included in the sales figures

Standard & Poor's Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	218.81	214.87	218.81	+ 3.91
Transp.	176.09	174.21	176.09	+ 0.59
Utilities	87.55	85.81	87.55	+ 1.74
Finance	24.05	23.48	24.05	+ 0.57
Composite	197.29	193.70	197.29	+ 3.57

AMEX Sales

4 P.M. volume	7,560,000
Prev. 4 P.M. volume	7,950,000
Prev. cons. volume	7,950,000

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
235.47	233.45	[illegible]	[illegible]

Dow Index Jumps 27.52 Points

United Press International

NEW YORK — The stock market rose sharply Monday as both the Dow Jones industrial average and broader market indexes smashed through records. The Dow rose 27.52 points, to 1,431.88, its largest one-day gain since Jan. 21, 1985.

The New York Stock Exchange index rose 1.88 to an all-time high of 113.82 and Standard & Poor's 500-stock index increased 3.57 to a record high of 197.29. The price of an average share jumped 58 cents.

Advances outpaced declines 1,193-426 among the 2,006 issues traded and Big Board volume rose to 126.5 million shares from 114.9 million Friday.

Analysts said three investment firm buy programs propelled the market higher. They said the advance was all the more remarkable because the Veterans' Day holiday Monday, which closed the bond market and some banks, was expected to keep activity fairly subdued.

"Lower interest rates, improved business prospects and awareness that there are some cheap stocks available have made people decide to invest," said George Pirrone of Dreyfus Corp.

"The Dow could sail through 1,330 or 1,340 or experience a minor pullback at that level," he said. The latter case would afford people another buying opportunity, he said.

Philip Roth, a technical analyst at E.F. Hutton, said the market in the short-term is moderately overbought. About 3,000 issues have made net advances over the last 10 days, he said.

He said the market is likely to have a brief setback sometime this week before moving higher again next week but that the Dow could rise to between 1,440 and 1,450 by year-end.

Sears, Roebuck was the most active NYSE-listed issue, up ⅝ to 36½. IBM followed, jumping 2⅛ to 134⅝.

Potlatch was third, falling 2⅜ to 39⅝. The company's board rejected a $45-a-share offer by the Belzberg family and approved a buyback of up to 20 percent of its shares. Last week Potlatch rose 6 points.

Other actively traded blue chips climbed. Westinghouse added 1 to 44, Goodyear ⅞ to 28, AT&T ¼ to 21⅜, General Electric 1 to 62¼ and General Motors 1 to 68⅛.

Financial and insurance issues strengthened. Merrill Lynch rose 1 to 32, Phibro-Salomon Brothers climbed 1½ to 41, Citicorp added 1 to 44⅞, First Boston jumped 2⅜ to 45⅝ and Federal National Mortgage Association edged up ⅛ to 24⅛. Marsh and McClennan was up 1 to 79⅜ and General Re was up 2⅜ to 99.

Among pharmaceuticals, Merck added 2⅜ to 121⅞, Eli Lilly and Squibb were all up.

In food stocks, General Mills rose 2⅝ to 68, Kellogg added 2½ to 71⅞ and Heinz rose 2¼ to 30¾.

Walt Disney added 3 to 96. It reported fourth-quarter net of $53.7 million, or $1.60 a share, compared with a loss of $64 million a year ago.

Prices were higher in active trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

Home Group led the Amex actives, easing ⅜ to 24⅛. Dome Petroleum followed, unchanged at 2. Damson Oil was third, softening ⅛ to 3½.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
		A								
24⅝	16	AAR	.56	2.4	15	53	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	9¾	AGS			14	373	18⅝	16⅞	18⅛	+1½
14	9⅞	AMCA				13	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ¼
50¾	29¾	AMR			7	2859	41⅝	41⅛	41⅝	− ⅜
23¾	18⅝	AMR pf	2.18	9.3		2	23½	23½	23½	
25⅝	23	ANR pf	2.67	10.8		13	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	+ ⅜
22	19	ANR pf	2.12	10.6		1	20	20	20	
13⅝	7⅞	APL				80	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
61⅛	33¾	ASA	2.00e	5.6		208	35⅞	35⅝	35⅞	
37	18½	AVX	.32	2.9		141	11	10¾	10⅞	
28⅛	19⅝	AZP	2.72	10.8	7	871	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+ ⅛
40⅝	38⅝	AbtLab	1.48	2.3	16	1380	66½	59½	66½	+ ⅞
25⅞	19⅝	AccoWd	.50	2.1	17	347	23⅝	22⅞	23⅝	+ ½
24¾	10	AcmeE	.40	3.8		387	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅜
10½	7	AcmeE	3.20	4.5	11	23	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
19	15½	AdeEx	1.92e	10.7		124	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
20	13½	AdmMl	.40	2.1	8	28	19½	19	19½	− ⅛
14⅞	8⅝	AdvSys	.53f	3.9	19	65	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	− ⅜
36⅝	22⅛	AMD			34	2854	24⅞	24⅛	24¾	+ ¼
11⅛	10¾	Adobe n				7	10¾	10⅝	10¾	
15⅛	14⅝	Adob pfA				78	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
16⅝	15¼	Adob pfB				97	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	
12⅛	6⅞	Advest	.12	1.1	15	1342	11¼	10¼	10⅞	+ ½
14½	9	Aerflex			14	200	15	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅜
53	34⅝	AetnLf	2.64	5.1	17	3311	52	51⅛	52	+ ⅞
38⅝	22⅞	Ahmns	1.20	3.1	11	1056	38½	37⅝	38½	+ ⅜
7⅝	2½	Aileen				73	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
57	44½	AirPrd	1.48	2.6	12	2957	56	55⅛	56	+1
24⅛	17½	AirbFrt	.60	2.9	12	152	20⅝	19⅞	20⅝	+ ⅜
2⅝	1⅜	AlMacs	.10e	6.2		8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	− ⅛
29¼	23⅝	AloP pf	2.43e	9.2		1	26½	26½	26½	+ ⅛
33⅝	29¼	AloP pfA	3.92	12.5		17	31½	31¼	31⅜	− ⅛
8⅝	6⅝	AloP dpf	.87	11.1		29	8	7⅞	7⅞	
86	78	AloP pf	9.44	11.0		300e	86	86	86	+ ¼
76¼	40	AloP pf	8.29	11.3		50	73	73	73	− ⅜
26⅝	12⅞	AlskAir	.16	.5	8	565	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	− ⅛
29⅝	12⅞	Alberto s	.38	1.3	22	305	30½	29⅞	30¼	+1
33½	26⅝	Albtsns	.76	2.5	17	225	30⅛	29⅞	30⅛	+ ⅛
31½	22⅝	Alcan	.80	3.1	50	2977	26⅛	25⅛	26⅛	+1
38⅞	27⅞	AlcoStd	1.20	3.3	13	963	35⅞	34½	35⅞	+1⅛
32	21	AlexAlx	1.00	3.2		1190	31½	30¾	31⅛	− ½
30	20⅝	Alexdr			25	44	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
89½	72½	AllgCo	1.54f	1.8	22	43	84⅝	83½	84⅝	+ ⅜
26⅝	24⅛	AllgCp pf	2.86	10.6		1	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅛
28⅝	20½	AlgInt	1.40	5.4		430	26½	24⅝	25⅝	+ ⅜
20⅝	16⅞	AlgIn pf	2.19	12.2		40	18⅝	18	18	− ⅜
9⅞	8⅝	AlgI pfC	11.25	11.8		22	95	94	95	
34⅛	28⅛	AlgPw	2.70	8.4	9	485	32⅛	31¾	32⅛	+ ¼
24	14⅛	AllenG	.40b	2.6	12	31	23⅝	23¼	23¼	
23¼	19⅞	AllPd			8	29	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ¼
45	42	AlldSpn n	1.80	4.1	9	5439	44⅛	43⅝	43⅞	
66½	62	AldS pfA	4.12	6.4		6	64½	63⅝	64½	+ ½
63	58⅝	AldS pfC	6.74	11.3		50	60⅛	59⅝	59⅝	− ⅛
111	103½	AldS pfD	12.00	11.5		7	104⅛	103½	104⅛	+ ⅛
103½	101⅛	AldS pfF				4	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	− ⅛
63½	47¾	AldSfr	2.20	3.5	8	1827	63½	62⅝	63	− ⅜
9½	3⅛	AllisCh				914	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+ ¼
34⅛	24	AllsCpl				5	29	29	29	
29⅝	21⅛	AlphPt	1.96	6.7	9	26	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	+ ⅛
38½	30⅝	ALLT pf	2.06	5.4		11	38	38	38	− ⅜
39⅞	29¾	Alcoa	1.20	3.5	32	3649	34½	33½	34½	+1
19⅛	10½	Amax	.10l			1378	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	
37¼	25	Amax pf	3.00	10.3		3	29	29	29	+ ¼
34	22¼	AmAes	1.16	3.7	25	2565	29⅞	28¾	29⅝	+ ½
2⅝	1⅛	AmAgr				165	1½	1⅜	1⅜	− ⅛
26	16	ABakr			18	122	26⅝	26	26⅝	+ ⅞
70	53¼	ABrand	3.90	6.6	8	480	59⅝	58⅞	59⅝	+ ⅞
118⅞	56½	ABdcst	1.60	1.3	20	1072	119	118⅝	118⅝	+ ½
30⅛	20¼	ABldM	.86	3.6	14	50	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	− ⅜
29⅛	20½	ABusPr	.44	2.2	15	42	29½	29½	29½	+ ⅜
63¼	47⅛	AmCan	2.90	4.7	13	269e	61½	60⅞	61½	+ ⅜
25¼	22¼	AmCon	2.40	11.3		2	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
55½	42	ACon pf	3.00	5.6		2012	53⅞	53⅛	53⅞	+ ⅞
114¼	103	ACon pf	13.75	12.1		10	113⅞	113½	113½	
21½	16	ACoalBd	2.20	10.2		128	21½	20⅞	21½	+ ½
30⅝	25¼	ACanCv	2.51e	9.4		20	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
11	5¼	ACentC				35	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
57⅝	44½	ACyan	1.90	3.4	16	2997	55⅛	54⅛	55⅝	+ ⅝
29¼	19⅝	ADT	.92	3.5	27	1109	29½	28⅞	29⅛	
24½	19⅞	AEPIPw	2.26	9.9	9	2644	23	22⅝	22⅞	+ ½
47⅝	31¼	AmExp	1.36	2.8	16	7007	48⅞	47⅝	48⅞	+1⅛
28⅝	14½	AFoml s	.48	1.7	17	1322	29⅛	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅜
36½	23⅝	AGnCp	1.00	3.0	9	4439	33⅝	33	33⅝	+ ¼
16	8	AGnl wt				130	13⅛	13	13	− ⅛
56½	52	AGnl pfA	5.44e	10.1		20	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	
71½	47⅝	AGn pfD	2.64	3.9		399	67⅛	66⅝	67	+ ⅞
36⅝	28⅛	AHerit	1.20	3.5	10	14	34⅛	33⅞	34⅛	+ ⅜
13⅝	7½	AHoist				29	9⅝	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
66⅞	48	AHome	2.80	4.9	12	2312	59⅝	57⅝	59⅝	+ ⅞
48⅛	36¼	AHosp	1.12	2.4	16	1071	46⅝	45⅞	46⅝	+ ⅜
97½	72	Amrtch	6.60	6.7	9	1783	98⅝	96⅝	98⅝	+2¼
97½	62	AinGrp	.44	.4	22	2125	100⅝	97⅛	100⅝	+3
160	114	AGas pf	5.85	3.6		1	164⅝	161	164⅝	+ ⅝
28⅝	16	AMI	.72	3.6	10	2517	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+ ½
4½	2⅞	AmMot				1476	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
13⅞	9	APresd s	.50	3.1	6	192	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
13⅞	5	ASLFin				1015	9⅞	8½	9⅝	
18½	12¼	ASLFl pf	2.19	12.9		1	17	17	17	+ ¼
15⅝	11⅛	AShip	.80	4.8	11	91	12	11⅝	12	
35⅝	26¼	AmStd	1.60	4.8	11	2072	33⅝	32¼	33⅝	+1⅛
67½	35⅝	AmStor	.44	1.0	12	720	67¼	64	67¼	+3¼
78	46¼	AStr pfA	4.38	6.7		403	77½	76	77½	+ ⅞
38⅝	31	AWat Pfl	6.80	11.7		3	58	57⅝	58	+ ⅛
24⅝	18	AT&T	1.20	5.6	15	15196	21½	21	21½	+ ⅜
41⅝	33	AT&T pf	3.64	8.9		1769	41½	40⅝	41½	+ ½
42¼	34	AT&T pf	3.74	9.0		21	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	− ⅛
29	17	AWolf s	1.80	3.4	9	170	27⅝	26⅝	27⅝	+ ½
28½	14½	AmHoll	2.28	14.2	6	128	15½	15	15½	+ ⅜
72½	61¼	ATr pf	5.64	8.0		453	70⅛	69½	70⅛	+ ⅜
15½	11⅝	ATr sc				43	15¼	14⅝	15⅛	+ ⅛
89¼	69	ATrun	5.44	6.6		6	85⅝	85	85½	+1½
44¼	26½	Ameron	1.80	3.7	8	27	49⅝	49½	49⅝	+ ⅛
53	24½	AmesD	.20	.4	24	294	49	48	49⅝	+ ⅛
25	22½	AmeDwl				19	25⅛	25	25¼	+ ¼
29⅝	19⅝	Ametek	.80	3.1	16	114	25⅛	24⅝	25½	+ ½
28⅝	18⅛	Amfac				110	23⅝	23⅛	23½	
3⅛	2⅛	Amfesc				140	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
70¼	50¼	Amocl	3.00b	5.0	9	3495	66⅝	66½	66½	+1⅛
37⅞	27½	AMP	.72	2.2	28	1927	32⅝	31¾	32⅝	+ ¼
21⅛	17⅛	Ampco	.30	2.3	15	240	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	12⅝	Amrep				331	21⅛	20⅝	21⅛	+ ⅛
33⅛	28⅝	AmSth	1.40	3.7	10	92	38⅛	37⅝	38⅛	+ ⅜
32	22	Amsted	1.40	3.5	17	61	41	40⅝	40⅝	− ⅛
4⅛	1⅜	Amacmp				269	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
26⅛	16⅛	Anlog			21	45	20⅝	20½	20⅝	
22⅝	19⅞	Anchor	1.48	5.9		302	25	24½	25	
46½	33	AnClay	1.32	2.9	33	14	45	44⅝	44⅝	
3⅝	2¼	AndrGr	.24	1.7	15	88	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
27¼	17	Angelic	.60	2.3	14	8	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅜
23⅝	22¼	Anheus s	.80	3.6	13	6063	37⅝	36½	37	+ ⅜
78	52	Anhbsh pf	3.60	4.8		201	75	74½	75	+ ⅜
19¼	13½	Anixtr	.28	1.6	19	231	17⅞	17½	17⅞	+ ⅛
10⅝	10⅛	Anthem	.84	3	26	380	13⅝	13	13⅝	+ ⅛
15½	10⅝	Anthny	.44b	3.4		3	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
12½	7⅝	ApacPet	.28	2.4	11	331	12	11⅝	11⅞	
2	½	ApchPwt				1170	1½	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
19⅝	15⅛	ApchP pf	2.10	11.3		420	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
74¼	60¼	AspPw pf	8.12	11.1		30	73	73	73	
34⅝	30¼	AspPw pf	4.18	12.6		2	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	− ⅛
31⅝	28	AspPw pf	3.80	12.5		4	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	
31½	15⅝	AspEnMg	1.76t	8.5		36	20⅝	19⅝	20⅝	+1⅛
15½	8½	ApolMg				270	13⅝	13	13⅝	
24⅝	16¼	ArchDn	.14b	.6	13	2811	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	+ ⅛
102⅛	78⅝	ArlP pf	9.35e	9.3		10	100½	100⅛	100⅛	− ⅛
31½	26½	ArlP pf	3.58	11.8		10	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅛
27⅛	14	ArkBst	.40	2.1	10	234	20½	27⅞	28⅛	+ ⅛
24¼	16	Arkla	1.08	5.4	22	1100	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅛
2	⅞	ArlnCo				149	½	⅜	⅜	
15½	11½	Armada				28	12¼	11⅞	12¼	+ ⅜
11⅝	4¼	Armco				1703	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	+ ⅛
22½	15½	Armc pf	2.10	10.5		20	20⅛	20	20	− ⅛
34⅛	23⅝	ArmstWd	.48	3.4	9	313	14⅛	14	14⅛	
35⅝	26⅝	ArmWin	1.30	3.3	10	459	39½	38⅝	39⅛	+ ⅜
34⅞	23⅝	AroCo	1.20	3.4	12	24	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	
19⅛	11⅛	ArowE	.20	1.2	10	129	20	22	21⅝	
28	17	ArtCo	.22	1.0		20	22	21⅝	22	
27⅛	15⅛	Arvin s	.80	2.9	10	416	28	27⅝	27½	
27⅛	15⅛	Asarco				341	16⅛	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
37	23⅝	AshOil	1.40	4.4	9	353	32⅝	32	32⅝	+ ½
46⅛	37⅝	AshOil pf	4.50	9.7		3	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	
44⅛	37⅝	AshOil pf	3.96	9.3		13	43⅝	43	43	
38	24½	ASDG s	1.40	3.7	12	881	37⅝	37⅛	37½	− ⅛
120⅝	79	AsdOil pf	4.75	4.0		27	119⅝	119⅛	119⅝	− ⅛
23½	16⅝	AtlGnt	1.40	5.3	21	71	27⅝	17⅝	18	
29⅝	22⅝	AtlRich	2.58	9.0	10	71	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	+ ⅛
67⅛	42	AtlRch pf	4.00	6.3		2060	63⅝	62⅝	63⅝	+ ⅛
455	288	AtlRc pf	3.00	.7		1	427⅛	427⅛	427⅛	−23
17⅛	10⅛	AtlasCo				30	12⅛	11⅝	12⅛	+ ⅛
25⅝	15⅛	Autcrt	.40	1.8	26	186	22⅝	22	22	− ⅜
56½	35⅝	AutoDt	.68	1.2	22	1022	56⅝	55⅝	56⅝	+ ⅝
5¼	4¼	Avalon n	.05e	1.0	15	59	5⅛	5	5	
35⅝	17½	AVEMC	.40	1.5	36	36	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	+ ⅜
35⅝	28¼	Avery	.68	1.9	15	964	36½	35	36	+ ⅜
25	10	Avioll			13	1766	25	24⅝	24⅝	
28¼	27	Avnet	.50	1.6	29	907	31	30⅝	31¼	− ⅛
28	17⅞	Avon	2.00	7.1	14	9079	28	27⅞	28	+ ⅛
25¼	16⅛	Aydin			17	157	20	19⅝	19⅞	
		B								
14⅝	6⅝	BMC	.12i			345	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	
35½	21¼	Balmco	.60	2.4	11	98	25	24⅝	24⅝	
18⅝	15	BkrInt	.92	5.2	14	3925	17⅞	16⅛	17⅝	+1⅞
24⅝	18⅛	Baldor	.36	1.8	15	33	20⅝	20	20⅝	+ ¼
11⅝	7⅝	vBaldU				118	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	− ⅛
21	2⅞	vBldUp pt				1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
30⅝	20⅝	Ball s	.72	7.1	14	152	31⅝	30⅛	31⅝	+ ⅜
18⅝	11⅛	BallMvl	.20	1.3		125	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅜
11⅝	7⅛	BallPrk			11	23	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
21⅛	16⅝	BltGE s	1.70	7.4	9	2101	23⅝	22⅝	23⅝	+ ⅜
24	15⅝	BncOn s	.80	3.4	11	406	23⅝	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	8⅝	BncCtr n	.34e	5.4		10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
5⅝	3⅝	BanTer				102	2½	2⅜	2½	
63	48⅝	Bandag	1.20	2.2	12	124	55⅝	54⅝	55⅝	+ ⅜
55⅝	36	BkBos	2.40	4.5	5	1976	54⅛	53½	53½	− ⅜
34½	49⅝	BkBos pfB	9⅝	1.8		4	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	+ ⅛
34⅝	27⅝	BkNY	2.20	5.0	7	191	45⅝	44⅝	45½	+ ⅛
33½	22¼	BankVa	1.12	4.1	8	84	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
22⅝	12⅝	BnkAm	.80	5.3		6563	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
47	38½	BkAm pf	4.67e	12.0		47	39⅝	38⅝	39	− ⅛
74½	60	BkAm pf	7.35e	12.3		535	61	60½	60½	− ⅛
16½	13⅝	BkAm pf	2.88			174	15⅝	14⅝	15⅛	+ ⅛

Malaysian Metals Firm Suspends LME Dealings

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — MMC Metals, one of 27 floor dealers in tin, suspended all dealings on the London Metal Exchange on Monday, throwing London's metals markets into further turmoil.

The company is owned by the Malaysian Mining Corp. — one of the world's biggest producers of tin — and the announcement prompted speculation that Malaysia may withdraw support for the International Tin Council, the 22-member body that governs tin prices.

MMC Metals was established in 1983. Before that, Malaysia used existing dealers for trading. The company has been mainly active in tin and is believed to have acted Monday to protest the LME's decision to reopen tin trading Nov. 18.

Trade sources pointed to the fierce "tug-of-war" between those LME members who want an early resumption of tin trading and those with a heavy exposure in tin, such as MMC Metals, and who want to wait for positive signals from the ITC.

The crisis was ignited Oct. 24 when the ITC announced that it no longer had the money to prop up tin prices and blamed overproduction by non-council members such as China, Bolivia and Brazil.

The LME suspended trading that day and the Kuala Lumpur Tin Market, the second largest in the world, followed on Oct. 25. The ITC's debts are estimated at about £600 million ($840 million) and the council has scheduled a new meeting on the problems for Thursday.

In La Paz on Monday, the mining minister, Sinforoso Cabrera, said that Bolivia's major tin mines have been ordered to reduce output. The country's planning minister, Guillermo Bedregal, said that the trading crisis and collapse in tin prices threatened to plunge Bolivia into "a tremendous depression."

Meanwhile in Kuala Lumpur, a leading mine official said that many small Malaysian tin mines have been forced to close or scale down operations.

Hew See Tong, president of the Perak Chinese Miners Association, said that no figures on actual mine closures would be available until the Mines Department completes its monthly census at the end of November.

Malaysia had 449 mines in operation at the end of last year.

(Reuters, AFP, UPI)

Japanese Industry Responding to Effects of a Lower Dollar

By John Burgess
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — The mammoth electronics producer Toshiba Corp. has told employees to turn off office lights during the lunch break. C. Itoh & Co., one of Japan's big trading houses, is dragging its feet in signing new contracts. Hiyashi Ceramics Inc. is preparing to petition the government for financial aid.

The strong dollar that helped power Japan's export surge of the past year and a half is gone for the time being. Its departure has had only minor effect to date on balance sheets here, but corporate managers are planning seriously for the possibility that it will not be returning soon.

Japan has had four bouts with a cheap dollar since the world shifted to a floating-rate currency system in 1973. Through each it has managed to prosper, albeit with some dislocations, and there is little reason to expect that things will be different for the fifth.

The dollar's latest decline began in late September, after the so-called Group of Five — the United States, Japan, Britain, West Germany and France — agreed to drive it down with coordinated intervention in foreign currency markets. The dollar was buying about 240 yen when the campaign began; last week it plunged to a five-year low of 202 yen.

A low dollar means that Japanese products tend to become more expensive for Americans and U.S. products cheaper for Japanese consumers. Japanese and U.S. officials hope that this will rein in a galloping trade imbalance between the two countries, which estimates say may reach $50 billion in Japan's favor this year.

To do that, however, the dollar must stay low and whether it will is anybody's guess. The five governments have vowed to keep up pressure in the markets, but skeptics say that long-term changes will require cuts in what are seen as fundamental causes of the strong dollar — U.S. interest rates and the federal government deficit.

Even if the U.S. currency does stay low, economists here predict, impact will come slowly. "The effects will not be seen in this fiscal year," which ends March 31, predicts Kyoji Kitamura, a deputy vice minister at the Ministry of Finance. "They will begin in the following one."

The red figures' rate of growth might slow that year. But according to the Japan Economic Journal, the country's premier financial newspaper, tentative calculations by "highly placed monetary sources" show that if the dollar stabilizes at 210 yen, an actual fall in the surplus will not be seen until the year beginning April 1987.

Delays occur because goods can take six months or more to flow through the pipeline of international trade. Video cassette recorders ordered when old rates were in effect may not reach their destination until well into next year. And once Japanese manufacturers raise their prices to compensate for the new exchange rates, the market will need time to react and start buying less.

Mr. Kitamura says that the government's "highest priority" is to keep the yen strong. But this effort toward international goodwill has plunged companies here into a bewildering new financial maze. "We are changing all our assumptions," says a high-level executive at C. Itoh & Co., where negotiations for many purchase and sale contracts have been frozen pending stabilization of the exchange markets.

Major exporters were not caught cold when the dollar began its plunge, however. Some, like C. Itoh, say they have turned some short-term profits with shrewd dealing as it slid. Longer-term protection has come through a skill learned years ago, smoothing out currency rate peaks and valleys with forward contracts from foreign exchange markets.

Impact has come much more swiftly to smaller export industries, where financial planning tends to be less sophisticated and the pipeline faster flowing. Japan's porcelain industry, which has exports of around $1 billion a year, is badly squeezed already, says Akira Nishimura, managing director of the Japan Pottery Manufacturers' Federation. "Buyers are coming to Japan, but they won't sign contracts," he says.

Another group already feeling hurt are foreign tourists. Overnight, Japan has gone from being just expensive to being very expensive. Hotel rooms cost 15 percent more than they did two months ago. "Those who pay us by cash often express surprise at the rate," says a spokesman for Tokyo's New Otani Hotel.

The vulnerability of each company is different. In the coming months, as protection by currency futures tapers off, Japanese exporters will face tough choices. "In January or February, we'll decide whether to raise prices," says Sony's managing director, Tsunehiko Ishizuka. "It's too early now."

Cutting costs is a third option open to everyone. The low dollar, in fact, could inject new efficiency into industries which have grown flabby on easy profits overseas. Auto manufacturing executives, in particular, feel that the quick money made in the United States has caused a dangerous fall in competitive verve.

"We are asking our factories to cope with the possibility of a 210-yen dollar in the coming year," says Mr. Ishizuka of Sony. Toshiba reports it is trying to save $25 million by March 31 on business travel, office supplies and communications and other savings. "We think mental pressure is important," says a Toshiba spokesman. "So we're telling people, let's turn off the lights at lunch when we're not working."

Control Data Plans to Sell Some Operations to Xidex

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CHICAGO — Control Data Corp. said Monday that it had reached preliminary agreement to sell key parts of its business-products group and its mini-micro systems to Xidex Corp. for between $55 million and $75 million.

The businesses to be sold are in Control Data's Peripheral Products Co. They had about $200 million in sales in the last year, a spokesman said.

A final agreement on the transaction should be concluded by mid-December, the Control Data spokesman said.

Control Data, based in Minneapolis, reported a loss of $255.6 million in the third quarter ended Sept. 30, including a $153.8-million special charge associated with the expected divestiture of the business-products operation.

This operation makes and sells computer disk packs, computer tapes and flexible diskettes. It has a flexible-media manufacturing plant in Omaha, Nebraska, with other plants in Britain and Australia. About 2,000 Control Data employees will be affected by the transaction, more than 1,000 of them outside the United States.

Xidex, based in Mountain View, California, makes flexible magnetic disks, flexible disk drives and accessories. It had sales of $178.2 million in 1984. *(Reuters, AP)*

American Airlines Offers Holiday Fares

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — American Airlines announced on Monday a "48-hour Thanksgiving special," slashing regular coach fares by up to 85 percent to lure impulse travelers who otherwise would stay home during the four-day U.S. holiday.

The fares — offered on flights from Thanksgiving day, Nov. 28, through noon Nov. 30 — are $29 for trips of 500 miles (808 kilometers) or less, $49 for flights of 501 to 1,500 miles, and $79 of flights of more than 1,500 miles, said Mike W. Gunn, American's senior vice president-passenger marketing. Reservations must be made by Nov. 26.

Notice of Redemption

Transamerica Overseas Finance Corporation N.V.

8½% Guaranteed Sinking Fund Debentures Due 1986

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the provisions of the Fiscal Agency Agreement dated as of December 1, 1971, under which the above-designated Debentures are issued, $1,876,000 aggregate principal amount of such Debentures of the following distinctive numbers have been selected for redemption on December 1, 1985 at the redemption price of 100 percent of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued interest to the date of redemption. On or after the redemption date, interest on such Debentures will cease to accrue.

$1,000 COUPON DEBENTURES

M1	1091	3351	6915	8067	8773	9852	10195	10658	12006	13221	13753	14683	15058	18265	19681
4	1096	3352	6917	8071	8806	9854	10200	10661	12007	13222	13754	14684	15060	18269	19686
9	1098	3354	6920	8072	8810	9856	10203	10673	12012	13223	13761	14687	15061	18272	19691
10	1099	3355	6921	8077	8811	9857	10206	10674	12016	13226	13763	14688	15062	18273	19692
14	1100	3358	6922	8078	8813	9858	10206	10675	12117	13227	13764	14689	15063	18279	19693
15	1162	3363	6923	8080	8816	9863	10209	10678	12124	13228	13766	14691	15064	18280	19695
19	1163	3364	6924	8081	8821	9865	10210	10680	12128	13231	13767	14697	15065	18282	19697
259	1165	3365	6925	8085	8910	9866	10213	10681	12133	13235	13768	14700	15069	18283	19698
426	1608	3412	6926	8086	8911	9869	10216	10683	12134	13241	13769	14701	15074	18285	19700
431	1609	3413	6933	8087	8913	9876	10218	10684	12135	13243	14024	14703	15075	18286	19701
433	1611	3414	6934	8089	8914	9877	10219	10688	12136	13244	14054	14704	15079	18486	19703
434	1612	3417	6935	8097	8916	9879	10229	10692	12336	13245	14056	14708	15081	18487	19705
435	1614	3419	6936	8104	8917	9885	10238	10693	12418	13246	14058	14712	15082	18489	19706
436	1617	3420	6937	8116	8938	9886	10239	10697	12421	13247	14062	14713	15084	18543	19708
440	1620	3421	6938	8117	8945	9892	10241	10698	12452	13248	14063	14714	15088	18590	19709
443	1621	3424	6942	8127	8948	9893	10242	10699	12512	13250	14067	14718	15087	19202	19710
444	1624	3427	6944	8131	8959	9894	10245	10700	12514	13251	14068	14724	15088	19203	19712
445	1625	3428	6948	8132	8960	9895	10248	10701	12516	13252	14070	14734	15089	19204	19717
448	1626	3430	6954	8133	9097	9896	10249	10702	12517	13253	14072	14736	15257	19213	19718
449	1649	3431	6956	8135	9101	9897	10250	10703	12519	13254	14073	14737	15568	19214	19719
455	1651	3432	6957	8136	9104	9898	10253	10705	12520	13255	14074	14742	15571	19215	19720
458	1676	3435	6958	8137	9106	9899	10257	10706	12521	13256	14075	14744	15572	19217	19721
459	1727	3464	7064	8142	9106	9900	10284	10715	12524	13257	14103	14745	15574	19218	19733
461	1730	3465	7065	8147	9107	9902	10285	10824	12530	13260	14109	14746	15576	19221	19734
463	1731	3466	7070	8152	9108	9904	10287	10858	12531	13262	14111	14747	15576	19225	19741
464	1733	3467	7071	8156	9116	9906	10288	10860	12567	13265	14114	14760	15578	19229	19743
467	1734	3468	7072	8157	9118	9907	10277	10861	12571	13272	14116	14761	15579	19230	19745
473	1735	3471	7075	8161	9119	9917	10279	10908	12575	13273	14116	14762	15581	19231	19749
476	1736	3473	7081	8347	9123	9918	10281	10915	12577	13274	14117	14763	15582	19233	19757
479	1742	3474	7083	8351	9124	9925	10282	11038	12578	13279	14119	14764	15586	19234	19759
481	1743	3475	7084	8353	9127	9927	10284	11039	12593	13280	14122	14767	15587	19237	19760
496	1744	3479	7088	8354	9128	9928	10296	11042	12594	13281	14123	14769	15593	19239	19762
499	1746	3682	7089	8355	9129	9933	10300	11044	12596	13287	14126	14772	15594	19241	19763
500	1748	3683	7095	8357	9133	9935	10301	11047	12597	13288	14127	14773	15595	19242	19767
502	1993	3684	7096	8358	9139	9936	10302	11050	12602	13291	14128	14774	15596	19245	19768
504	1994	3691	7099	8359	9142	9937	10304	11053	12604	13293	14130	14775	15597	19246	19779
507	2005	3692	7102	8360	9143	9939	10306	11055	12605	13303	14135	14776	15600	19247	19780
508	2006	3695	7110	8361	9145	9940	10310	11056	12606	13304	14141	14780	15602	19255	19782
509	2007	3706	7111	8362	9194	9941	10311	11060	12619	13308	14148	14784	16478	19259	19783
510	2011	3707	7124	8366	9199	9942	10312	11062	12622	13311	14182	14786	16479	19260	19785
511	2012	3720	7140	8367	9200	9946	10320	11063	12623	13317	14184	14790	16480	19277	19794
512	2013	3722	7143	8373	9211	9949	10326	11716	12626	13326	14187	14791	16632	19280	19795
513	2408	4957	7145	8375	9226	9954	10328	11718	12641	13328	14188	14794	16639	19282	19796
517	2464	4962	7148	8376	9227	9956	10329	11719	12642	13329	14189	14795	16642	19288	19799
520	2485	4964	7195	8377	9228	9958	10330	11728	12643	13332	14192	14803	16646	19292	19802
527	2542	4967	7218	8378	9229	9960	10332	11730	12644	13342	14193	14804	16647	19293	19805
534	2547	4968	7220	8449	9244	9961	10333	11734	12645	13343	14195	14810	16653	19300	19812
536	2550	4970	7221	8451	9247	9962	10334	11736	12646	13350	14196	14815	16654	19303	19813
537	2551	5270	7224	8452	9248	9967	10516	11741	12647	13356	14197	14819	16655	19306	19816
557	2552	5351	7225	8460	9253	9968	10517	11743	12649	13359	14199	14820	16656	19307	19818
560	2556	6299	7228	8461	9254	9972	10518	11745	12682	13360	14201	14860	16657	19308	19830
561	2570	6555	7230	8463	9255	9976	10519	11747	12683	13361	14203	14862	16658	19309	19835
564	2572	6556	7231	8464	9304	9979	10520	11748	12688	13362	14205	14863	16682	19313	19836
565	2579	6559	7233	8473	9305	9980	10521	11749	12694	13363	14210	14864	16685	19314	19837
566	2609	6560	7234	8476	9307	9991	10522	11750	12698	13366	14213	14874	16711	19315	19838
569	2611	6561	7243	8481	9309	9994	10523	11751	12700	13385	14216	14876	16714	19320	19839
570	2612	6563	7247	8482	9311	9995	10527	11752	12702	13386	14219	14877	16715	19345	19841
572	2614	6565	7254	8483	9312	10006	10531	11754	12706	13387	14341	14878	16716	19349	19842
573	2615	6568	7261	8485	9316	10007	10532	11755	12708	13391	14528	14882	16717	19350	19846
574	2616	6569	7262	8486	9317	10010	10533	11756	12710	13409	14532	14885	16718	19353	19849
575	2621	6572	7322	8488	9319	10011	10534	11757	12713	13410	14538	14886	16719	19354	19850
576	2622	6573	7328	8492	9320	10019	10535	11758	12714	13412	14540	14887	16721	19361	19856
577	2623	6575	7334	8493	9322	10035	10536	11759	12715	13413	14541	14888	16726	19362	19857
578	2626	6576	7336	8500	9323	10036	10537	11760	12719	13450	14542	14896	16728	19370	19858
597	2647	6577	7337	8504	9324	10038	10538	11761	12734	13459	14544	14900	16729	19371	19859
598	2651	6578	7358	8505	9328	10040	10540	11766	12736	13463	14546	14904	16731	19372	19860
681	3081	6579	7359	8506	9334	10041	10541	11767	12737	13464	14547	14905	16733	19376	19863
682	3084	6580	7418	8507	9335	10042	10542	11774	12741	13465	14549	14906	16734	19377	19864
683	3085	6584	7419	8508	9338	10043	10544	11779	12746	13466	14551	14907	16735	19378	19865
685	3086	6585	7420	8601	9339	10052	10546	11781	12753	13467	14552	14912	16737	19380	19867
687	3087	6587	7423	8604	9340	10053	10550	11782	12756	13473	14555	14913	16738	19432	19868
688	3088	6589	7424	8605	9341	10054	10558	11783	12760	13475	14556	14921	16739	19433	19869
690	3091	6590	7430	8607	9342	10055	10560	11784	12772	13478	14557	14922	16740	19442	19871
694	3093	6591	7434	8608	9343	10060	10561	11789	12818	13479	14566	14924	16741	19444	19872
700	3096	6592	7436	8610	9344	10061	10563	11790	12819	13481	14572	14925	16742	19449	19873
704	3098	6593	7440	8624	9345	10063	10564	11791	12821	13482	14576	14926	17370	19450	19878
714	3103	6594	7529	8625	9346	10064	10565	11795	12824	13483	14577	14927	17371	19452	19879
764	3104	6595	7531	8629	9347	10065	10567	11801	12825	13484	14578	14932	17374	19453	19883
816	3108	6596	7535	8641	9349	10071	10569	11810	12828	13486	14583	14933	17375	19454	19891
886	3111	6598	7537	8642	9350	10072	10570	11811	12830	13487	14584	14934	17377	19457	19894
887	3114	6601	7538	8643	9352	10073	10571	11812	12831	13509	14586	14936	17379	19458	19900
891	3115	6603	7542	8649	9355	10076	10572	11813	12832	13511	14588	14937	17380	19460	19902
892	3117	6604	7544	8650	9356	10082	10573	11819	12833	13516	14597	14938	17384	19461	19905
895	3134	6655	7546	8651	9357	10089	10581	11820	12852	13517	14604	14939	17461	19462	19907
901	3135	6658	7554	8659	9360	10091	10583	11821	12853	13518	14610	14940	17462	19464	19908
915	3139	6668	7555	8663	9363	10092	10584	11827	12854	13521	14611	14942	17463	19466	19910
917	3140	6673	7559	8667	9365	10095	10588	11828	12856	13524	14617	14943	17466	19467	19911
921	3143	6791	7561	8674	9515	10097	10592	11830	12857	13525	14620	14945	17472	19468	19913
922	3146	6796	7607	8675	9517	10099	10594	11831	12858	13526	14623	14948	17473	19483	19914
927	3150	6908	7609	8678	9518	10100	10595	11832	12862	13527	14631	14950	17474	19489	19915
929	3151	6904	7613	8691	9521	10104	10596	11838	12863	13528	14633	14954	17475	19490	19935
930	3153	6906	7617	8693	9524	10109	10602	11840	12867	13529	14634	14960	17476	19492	19939
932	3159	6911	7618	8697	9525	10111	10609	11841	12870	13530	14635	14962	17477	19493	19941
934	3165	6816	7620	8703	9529	10113	10612	11842	12880	13531	14636	14968	17478	19494	19955
935	3168	6819	7624	8704	9530	10114	10613	11843	12886	13532	14637	14971	17539	19495	19956
938	3175	6824	7625	8705	9534	10115	10614	11844	12900	13533	14638	14972	17992	19497	19957
939	3177	6825	7645	8706	9535	10116	10615	11846	12908	13534	14639	14974	17993	19498	19966
940	3180	6826	7648	8707	9537	10126	10618	11851	12911	13538	14640	14978	17995	19499	19973
946	3181	6829	7832	8710	9540	10130	10620	11852	12923	13542	14642	14982	17996	19502	19977
982	3278	6830	7833	8716	9664	10140	10621	11853	12924	13543	14643	14985	17998	19503	19981
984	3280	6832	7835	8718	9666	10148	10622	11854	12925	13544	14644	14992	17999	19504	19982
987	3281	6833	7838	8720	9667	10156	10625	11856	12926	13545	14645	14993	18118	19505	19983
988	3283	6834	7841	8724	9668	10157	10627	11859	12931	13548	14646	14996	18120	19506	19987
989	3284	6835	7843	8725	9676	10158	10635	11862	12932	13553	14655	14997	18121	19508	20000
990	3285	6853	7850	8727	9762	10159	10636	11865	12933	13560	14658	15000	18122	19510	20011
992	3316	6854	7854	8728	9763	10160	10637	11866	12935	13564	14660	15002	18123	19571	20012
995	3319	6856	7855	8729	9764	10161	10639	11867	13010	13568	14663	15012	18124	19574	
998	3322	6858	7863	8730	9765	10163	10640	11970	13014	13569	14665	15020	18130	19593	
1000	3334	6892	7866	8748	9766	10168	10641	11973	13015	13708	14666	15026	18134	19594	
1001	3337	6895	7868	8749	9770	10172	10643	11976	13016	13707	14670	15031	18135	19655	
1006	3338	6897	8032	8750	9814	10173	10646	11996	13028	13708	14672	15033	18136	19657	
1013	3340	6898	8034	8751	9815	10175	10647	11996	13032	13711	14673	15034	18138	19658	
1017	3343	6899	8035	8752	9836	10183	10649	11997	13033	13713	14674	15036	18139	19659	
1018	3344	6904	8036	8753	9836	10184	10650	12000	13034	13715	14677	15038	18140	19662	
1020	3346	6911	8054	8754	9837	10185	10651	12001	13035	13735	14678	15046	18243	19663	
1073	3347	6912	8055	8762	9840	10190	10653	12003	13067	13736	14679	15047	18244	19667	
1079	3349	6913	8062	8771	9843	10192	10654	12004	13069	13738	14680	15051	18257	19669	
1090	3350	6914	8063	8772	9845	10193	10656	12005	13070	13739	14682	15057	18261	19680	

The Debentures specified above are to be redeemed for the Sinking Fund at the **Corporate Trust Office of Citibank, N.A., 111 Wall Street, Corporate Trust Services, 5th Floor, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York** or, subject to any laws and regulations applicable thereto, at the main offices of Citibank, N.A. in London (Citibank House) and Frankfurt/Main, the main office of Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank, N.V. in Amsterdam, the main office of Société Générale de Banque S.A. in Brussels, the main office of Banca d'America e d'Italia in Milan, the main offices of Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas and Compagnie Européenne de Banque in Paris, and the main office of Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas pour le Grande Duché de Luxembourg in Luxembourg. Payments by offices outside New York City will be made by a United States dollar check drawn on a bank in New York City or by a transfer to a United States dollar account maintained by the payee with a bank in New York City, on December 2, 1985. Payment of the redemption price will be made upon presentation and surrender of such Debentures with all coupons appertaining thereto maturing after the date fixed for redemption.

Coupons due December 1, 1985 should be detached and presented for payment in the usual manner.

For TRANSAMERICA OVERSEAS FINANCE CORPORATION N.V.
By: CITIBANK, N.A.
Fiscal Agent

November 4, 1985

Notice

Withholding of 20% of gross redemption proceeds may be required by the Interest and Dividend Tax Compliance Act of 1983 unless the Paying Agent has the correct tax identification number (social security or employer identification number) of the Payee. Please furnish a properly completed Form W-9 or equivalent when presenting your securities.

Dutch to Fully Open Capital Market by Jan. 1

Reuters

AMSTERDAM — The Netherlands plans to liberalize its capital market fully by Jan. 1 in a bid to keep pace with liberalization in competing world financial centers.

A Finance Ministry spokesman confirmed on Monday a report in the Dutch economic daily, Financieele Dagblad, that full opening of the capital market was planned. Details would be announced Nov. 20 by Finance Minister Onno Ruding, the spokesman added.

Financieele Dagblad said the plans included the introduction of floating-rate notes and zero-coupon bonds and permission for foreign banks to lead-manage domestic issues.

The Dutch central bank's issue calendar — borrowers have to wait their turn to tap the market — will be abolished under the new regulations, Financieele Dagblad said.

Under the proposed system, borrowers will be able to tap the market at any time, but only with central bank approval.

Capital-market sources said the need to preserve Amsterdam's position in the face of mounting competition from other markets was a major factor behind such plans as allowing foreign banks to lead-manage both domestic and Euroguilder issues.

Dutch markets are already relatively open, with no capital restrictions and borrowing in any currency allowed.

Capital-market sources said further liberalization had been widely expected since West Germany, the Netherlands' main financial competitor, introduced similar measures last May. Dutch plans would closely follow the West German moves.

The launching of zero-coupon bonds and floating-rate notes will necessitate the introduction of a universally acceptable official Amsterdam interbank offered rate to reflect the cost of overnight funds. Financieele Dagblad said commercial banks in Amsterdam and the Dutch central bank planned to issue a daily Aibor rate, in line with Libor and Fibor interbank rates offered in London and Frankfurt.

The Amsterdam capital market has an average daily turnover of more than 500 million guilders (about $170 million) in listed domestic bonds, on a par with Switzerland and West Germany.

BMW Is Reported to Seek To Acquire Control of MBB

(Continued from Page 9)

awaiting a response from Mr. Kuenheim in the next week or two to see what conditions Mr. Kuenheim suggested for BMW to acquire a major stake in MBB. If these were "realistic," the officials said, the chances for an agreement were good.

Sources close to Mr. Kuenheim at BMW headquarters confirmed that Bavarian government officials had approached the company to discuss the prospect of BMW buying into MBB. But BMW officials said no negotiations were under way with MBB's corporate shareholders, which, in addition to Krupp, Thyssen and the two commercial banks, include the West German electronics groups Siemens AG and Bosch AG, the West German insurer, Allianz AG, and the French aerospace group, Aerospatiale.

Internationally, a BMW-MBB linkage could boost the financial and technological competitiveness of West German automakers and weapons-builders in the wake of a series of major U.S. auto-aerospace mergers, including General Motors Corp.'s takeover of Hughes Aircraft Co. and Chrysler Corp.'s purchase of Gulfstream Aerospace.

In West Germany, a BMW-MBB linkup would be seen as an attempt by BMW to keep up in the technology race with its archrival, Daimler, which recently has made significant inroads into BMW's domestic market share. Moreover, a BMW-MBB linkup would signal an attempt by Bavaria to even the "high-tech" balance between the states of Baden-Württemberg — where Daimler and its newly acquired Dornier GmbH and MTU Union aerospace subsidiaries are based — and Bavaria, where BMW and MBB are based.

Baden-Württemberg's president, Lothar Spaeth, played a highly visible role in Daimler's takeover of West Germany's second-largest aerospace group, Dornier. Premier Franz Josef Strauss of Bavaria and his finance minister, Max Streibl, were believed to be interested in seeing a link-up between BMW, which is listed on the country's major stock exchanges, and MBB.

With the division of MBB's equity among six major industrial groups, not to mention the various state government holdings, BMW's obtaining outright majority control was unlikely, said officials in Munich. Should BMW seek to obtain a share in MBB of more than 25 percent, Federal Cartel Office approval would be required under West German law. The Berlin-based anti-trust unit is currently examining Daimler's bid for control of AEG, approval of which is expected.

For MBB, which is anxious to overcome its image of a sprawling arms giant, having BMW as major shareholder would provide a key link to the automotive field. MBB hopes to enter the automotive field as a supplier of automotive electronics based on its expertise in cockpit technology for Airbus civilian aircraft and for Tornado fighter planes for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Earlier this year, MBB held talks with U.S.-based United Technologies Corp. about starting a major joint venture in auto electronics in West Germany. Recent developments — including the apparently imminent sale of UTC's ailing microchip unit, Mostek, and Daimler's imminent purchase of AEG — may have derailed those plans, however, as they involved both Mostek and an AEG subsidiary.

Last year, BMW increased parent company net profit 14 percent to a record 329.6 million Deutsche marks ($126 million) on a 13 percent jump in sales to 12.9 billion DM. Mr. Kuenheim recently forecast 1985 parent company sales at just under 16 billion DM.

MBB increased net profit in 1984 about 7 percent to 98 million DM from 92 million DM the year earlier. Sales fell 3 percent to 5.72 billion DM, but a sharp turnaround in sales was expected as a result of major orders being placed for both civilian and military aircraft.

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Monday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued from Page 10)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close	Quot. Ch'ge
40¼	22½	Norton	1.20	5.6	12	57	24¼	23½	24¼	+ ½
28¾	21½	Norwst	1.20	6.8	8	480	21¾	20¾	21¾	+ ½
35	23	Novo	.56e	1.6	10	125	34½	34½	34½	+ ½
47¼	28¼	Nucor	.80	3	12	661	29	28	29	+ ½
7¼	3	NutrSy	.60e	1.7	17	24	3½	3½	3½	+ ½
92	72	NYNEX	5.43	7.0	7	313	77½	76½	77½	+1¼

O

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close	Quot. Ch'ge
3½	1⅛	OakInd				12	2½	2½	2½	
36½	25¾	OakIsP	1.92	5.1	11	2	37½	37½	37½	+ ½
35⅞	23½	OccPet	1.56	7.1	8	2262	22½	21¾	22	+ ⅛
15½	9⅛	OccIP wt					15	15	15	+ ¼
26	20¾	OccIP pf	2.50	9.8			25½	25½	25½	+ ½
22⅝	17½	OccIP pf	2.10	9.8			21½	21½	21½	+ ½
23⅝	18⅝	OccIP pf	1.30	9.2			14	14	14	
57¾	48½	OccIP pf	6.25	11.0			57	57	57	+ ½
113	105¾	OccIP pf	15.50	14.2			109	109	109	
118½	100½	OccIP pf	14.25	12.5			118½	118½	118½	+ ½
116	100½	OccIP pf	14.25	12.5			114	114	114	+ ½
28⅞	19½	ODECO	1.00	4.2	10	10	24	23¾	24	+ ⅛
34¾	25¾	Ogden	1.50	5.5	11	25	27½	27	27½	+ ½
16⅛	13	OhioEd	2.00	11.5			17½	17½	17½	
34	26	OhioEd	3.93	12.5			31½	31½	31½	
36	30	OhioEd	4.40	12.9			34	34	34	
37	28½	OhioEd	4.54	13.1			34½	34½	34½	
37½	30⅝	OhioEd	4.56	13.0			35	35	35	
68½	48½	OhioEd	7.40	12.2			60½	60½	60½	+1
38	25⅞	OhioEd	.875	2.5			35½	35½	35½	
59¾	55	OhioEd	5.50	10.1			54½	54½	54½	
29¼	24	OhioEd	2.60	11.5			22½	22½	22½	
31⅞	26½	OhioEd	3.13	11.1			28	28	28	
16½	13¼	OhioEd	1.80	12.1			15	15	15	
75	60¾	OhioEd	9.12	12.1			75	75	75	
71	57	OhioEd	7.40	12.1			61	61	61	
61	50	OhioEd	10.75	17.5	14		61½	61½	61½	
16⅞	10⅞	OhiMar	.40	2.6			15½	15½	15½	
29½	24	OhiPr pf	2.04	7.1			28½	28½	28½	
69¼	59½	OhiPr pf	7.52	11.5			65½	65½	65½	
91⅝	77	OhiPr pf	8.80	11.2			78½	78½	78½	
111½	102	OhiPr pf	14.00	12.9			108½	108½	108½	
113	103	OhiPr pf	14.25	12.6			113	113	113	
70⅝	58¼	OhiPr pf	7.40	11.2			66	66	66	
26⅝	21	OklaGE	.92	3.3	17	753	27½	27	27½	+ ⅛
24	19½	OklaG pf	1.80	7.5			24	24	24	
34¾	28½	Olin	1.50	4.3	11	77	35½	35	35½	+ ½
10½	5½	Omnicre				1	5½	5½	5½	
17½	10	Oneida				1	10	10	10	
33¾	26⅝	ONEOK	.96	3.1	12	5	31	31	31	
29	23⅝	OranRk	.2125	8.0			26½	26½	26½	
37½	27¾	Orange	.60	2.1	9	1	29	29	29	
29½	20	Orion	.40	1.6	21	1728	25	24½	25	+ ½
28½	23	OrionC pf	11.13	11.4			27½	27½	27½	
57½	51½	OrionP	4.24	11.1			57½	57½	57½	+ ½
14½	8½	Orion pf				7	14½	14½	14½	
49⅝	41	Orion pf	.90	2.6		2	35	35	35	
29⅝	21	Orion pf	1.34	6.1		1	22	22	22	
12½	8½	Orion pf	1.33	13.1		111	10¼	10	10	+ ⅛
61	51	PHILIE pf	7.85	13.1		152	60	59	60	+1
10⅝	8¾	PHILIE pf	1.25	13.3		100	9½	9½	9½	
126	118½	PHILIE pf	17.12	14.5		150	120½	120½	120½	
61	51½	PHILIE pf	7.60	13.1		1100	57½	57	57½	+ ½
60	50½	PHILIE pf	7.75	13.4		302	57½	57½	57½	+ ½
23½	15¼	PHILSub	1.32	6.4	12	9	21	20½	20½	
29½	22	PHILIW	4.00	15.2	9	4273	26½	25¾	26½	+ ⅜
26¾	15¾	PhilIn	.60	2.7	15	565	22	21¾	22	+ ⅜
18¾	11¼	PhilPt s	1.00	7.6	11	1297	13½	13	13½	
25½	22¾	PhilPt pf	1.04e	4.4		85	23½	23½	23½	
30⅝	20⅝	PhilVH	.40	1.4	14	156	28½	28⅝	28⅝	−⅛
35⅝	25½	PhelAs	.28	.9	8	127	31¼	31¼	31¼	
34	27⅝	PieNG	2.32	7.3	11	37	32	31⅝	31⅞	
25¼	14⅝	Pier 1			13	99	24⅝	23¾	24	+ ¾
63½	38¾	Pilsbry	1.72	2.9	13	650	60	58¾	59⅞	+1⅛
34	21½	Pioneer	1.24	5.1	13	265	24½	24½	24½	−⅜
26¾	13½	PionEl	.08e	.5		20	15½	15½	15½	+ ½
45½	33⅛	PitnyB	1.20	2.7	15	1324	44¾	43¾	44¾	+ ⅝
90	66	PitnB pf	2.12	2.4		2	88	88	88	+1
14½	9⅝	Pittsbn				267	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ½
21	17	PlanPn				21	17	17	17	+ ½
19	9½	PlanRs	.20	1.1	16	309	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	−⅜
12⅞	7	Plantrn	.16b	1.3	12	56	12	11½	11½	+ ½
13⅝	7¼	Playboy			72	833	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ⅜
28½	19¼	Plesey	.64e	2.1	16	20	20½	20½	20½	+ ½
19⅝	11⅝	PlsPrd	.60	4.8	60	140	12½	12½	12½	
38⅝	24½	Polaroid	1.00	2.6	58	2500	39⅝	38⅝	39⅞	+ ⅛
16¼	10½	Pondrs	.40	3	34	2949	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	− ⅛
21½	15¼	PopTel	.60	4.2	87	9	19½	18¾	19½	+ ½
22¾	14⅝	PortGe	.80	4.6		147	16¾	16⅝	16¾	+ ½
21⅞	16½	PortGE	1.90	8.9	9	456	21½	21	21⅝	
24⅝	19¾	PorG pf	2.60	10.8		1	24	24	24	− ½
35⅝	31	PorG pf	4.40	13.8		44	34¼	33¾	33¾	−⅛
34⅝	30¾	PorG pf	4.32	12.8		5	34	33⅞	33⅞	− ⅛
43⅝	28⅝	Potlch	1.56	3.9	16	14703	42¾	39⅝	39⅞	−2⅞
34	23⅝	PotmEl	2.16	6.6	9	430	32¾	32½	32½	+ ⅛
46½	37	PotEl pf	4.50	10.2		350z	45½	44	44	−1½
41¾	33	PotEl pf	4.04	10.1		1550z	41	38⅝	40	
25½	18⅝	PremIs	.56	1.4	19	152	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
42½	31¼	Primrk	2.20	5.1	17	92	42⅞	42½	42⅞	+ ⅛
20⅝	14½	PrimeC			17	2119	19⅝	18⅞	19½	+ ½
57	16⅝	PrimAs	.09	.2	79	1347	37¼	35⅝	36¾	+1
67	50⅝	ProctG	2.40	3.9	17	2001	67½	65¼	67½	+1½
5	8	PrdRss	.28	2.0	22	568	14¼	13¾	14⅛	+ ¼
45⅝	35½	Proler	1.40	3.6	15	22	39	38¼	38⅝	+ ¼

P

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close	Quot. Ch'ge
37½	23½	PHH	1.00	2.7	14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
39¾	31½	PPG	1.40	3.6	9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
31½	16⅝	PSA			14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
23¾	14¼	PSA pf	1.60	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
14¾	11	PacAs	.56	4.1		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
20¼	15⅝	PacGE	1.84	9.4		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
46¾	37½	PacLtg	3.45	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
41⅞	24½	PaLum	1.36	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	5½	PacFes	.36e	3.5	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
19¼	13½	PacRs pf	2.00	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
19½	12⅝	PacSci	.75	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
82⅝	65	PacTele	5.40	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
31⅝	24¾	PacInp	2.40	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
36	30½	PacLtr	2.07	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
63⅞	55½	PalmW	1.12	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
34½	25⅞	PalmW pf	2.25	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
39	32⅞	PalmBc	1.92	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
48½	30½	PanAm	.50	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5¾	1	PanAm				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	⅛	PanAm wt				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
21	13⅝	PancEn	.32	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
41½	33⅝	PanHEC	2.25	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
8½	3½	PanPr				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
18⅝	6½	Pardyne				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
17⅝	11½	ParkEl	.36	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7½	4	ParkDri	.60	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
39½	26	Parkh	1.12	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
23⅝	14⅝	ParkPn	.50	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5	2	ParPlrs				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15⅝	11½	PanNP	.56	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
23⅝	12½	PayChk	.72	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
14	7½	Penaga				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
58⅝	44½	PenCen				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
53⅝	44⅝	Penney	2.36	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
40⅝	32	PePL	4.56	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
40⅝	32	PePL pf	4.08	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
48½	36	PePL pf	5.50	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
27½	22¾	PePL pf	2.44

هكذا جنة الأصل

Monday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
6¾	3⅜	ADI n				63	7⅜	5⅛	4⅞	5 + ⅛
8	5¼	AL Lab s	.16	1.0	19	25	16⅛	16	16½	+ ⅛
4⅞	3	AMC s				15	6	10⅛	10½	10½ — ⅛
13⅝	5⅝	AM Intl				10	1137	6¼	4⅞	4⅞ — ⅛
3⅝	3⅜	AOI n					39	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝ — ⅛
69⅝	68⅝	ATT Pd	5.52e	6.5		132	85½	84⅝	85⅝	+1¼
2⅛	1⅝	AcmePr				1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1½	9⅛	AcmeU	.32	3.2	27	8	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	Action				14	6⅞	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	1⅝	Action				7	3⅝	1⅞	1½	1⅝ + ⅛
⅝	½	Actn wt				5	⅝	½	½	½
43⅝	11½	AdmRa			8	31	29⅝	27⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	22⅛	AdtRusl	.16	.6	18	63	27⅝	26½	27⅛	+ ⅛
4⅝	3⅝	Aeronc				60	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
29⅝	25⅝	AfilPb s	.60	1.2	21		50⅝	50	50⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	AirExp				101	6½	6⅛	6½	— ⅛
4	2	AirCal			10	96	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
24⅛	9⅝	ArCel pf	1.20	10.7		82	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
3⅝	½	Alamco				62	½	½	½	— ⅛
8⅝	6½	Alaska n			10	67	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—1⅛
7⅝	5⅝	Albdv				8	6	6	6	
7⅝	5⅝	Aloha				154	9⅝	9	9⅝	+ ⅝
4⅛	3	Alphaln	.05	.6		798	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	
⅝	⅜	Altex n				99	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
30	20	Alcoa pf	3.75	11.2		400z	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	+ ⅛
41⅛	27⅝	AlzCp			41	704	29⅝	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
4	2⅝	AmBrit	.08	3.0	24	19	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	10⅛	AmdahL	.20	1.9	16	732	11	10⅝	10⅝	
11⅛	5⅛	Amedco	.08	1.3		249	6⅛	6	6⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	6⅛	AmBilt	.15	1.3	5	14	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	4	AmCap			19	25	7	6⅞	7	
43⅝	20⅝	AExpwt				265	42⅝	40	42⅝	+1⅞
9	4⅝	AFruc A			43	4002z	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
7	4⅝	AFruc B			42	2900z	5	4⅝	5	
8⅝	3⅝	AHlthM			7	326	4⅝	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅝	Alsrael			4	15	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
7½	11⅝	AMzeA	.52	3.7	67	12	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
5⅛	⅝	AMBld				55	4½	4⅛	4½	
6⅝	3	AmOil			21	39	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	12⅝	APrec	.24b	1.7	21	4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
3⅛	1⅞	ARoyl n	1.54e	10.4		341	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
6	3	AScIE			18	22	4⅝	4	4⅝	
6⅝	4⅝	A xon un	.90e	1.3		2	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	A xon pr	.90e	1.3		2	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	
5⅛	5⅛	A xon pc				2	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
7⅛	1⅛	Ampal	.06	2.5	10	230	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	
5⅛	4⅝	Andal			75	32	6	6	6	+ ⅛
9	5⅝	Apples				108	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ½
2⅝	⅝	vlAnpl v				211	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	2⅝	ArgoPt				108	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
7⅛	5⅛	Arley			8	74	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
3⅝	3⅝	Armtrn				18	4	3⅝	3⅝	
4⅛	4⅛	Armet s			7	20	4½	4½	4½	
7⅝	7⅝	ArrowA	.20	2.4	15	20	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
2⅛	6½	Asmr s	.20	2.1	59	191	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	
3½	2⅝	Astrex			11	133	12½	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅛
1	⅝	Astrotc				1349	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7⅝	7½	Astrol pf	1.80	13.6		10	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
1⅛	½	AltaCM				755	⅝	½	½	— ⅛
6⅛	2½	Altas wt				19	3⅛	3	3⅛	
12⅛	7½	Austmt n				174	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ½
9⅛	13⅝	Avonsl	.80	4.7	15	21	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
		B								
7⅝	3⅝	BAT In	.15e	3.6		292	4⅛	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	13⅝	BDM s			25	102	24	23⅝	23⅝	
3⅛	1⅛	BRT			7	5	2½	2½	2½	
9⅛	9½	BSN				9	12⅝	12½	12½	— ⅛
13⅝	8⅝	Baker			16	3	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
7⅛	8⅝	BaldwS	.32a	3.4		78	9⅝	9	9⅝	
7½	22⅝	BanFd	2.78e	10.4		6	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅝
7½	4⅝	Barnsb s				14	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	3⅛	Barco				9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	8⅝	BarnEn			14	12	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	4⅛	Barnwl	.20	3.1		55	6½	6⅛	6½	+ ⅛
6⅝	4	BarvRG			7	57	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
7⅝	10⅛	Baruch	.37i	3.4	17	7	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
1⅛	4⅝	Beard				51	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	5⅝	BeldBlk	1.80	15.8		17	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
2⅝	⅛	Beltran			2	36	⅝	⅝	⅝	
29⅝	20⅛	BergBr	.32	1.1	14	377	29⅝	28⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	21⅝	BlcCp	.72	1.8	11	26	29⅝	28⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	21⅝	BinkMf	1.00	3.8	11	8	26⅝	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
1⅛	9⅝	BioR A s			13	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	14⅝	Bleasg s	.60	1.7	11	8	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	+ ⅛
1⅝	1⅝	BlockE				80	⅝	⅝	⅝	
1⅝	11⅛	BlountA	.45	3.1	15	99	14⅝	14	14⅝	+ ½
2⅝	11½	BlountB	.40	2.8	15	8	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	+ ⅝
7⅝	11⅛	BolarP s			23	388	16⅛	15½	16⅛	+ ⅝
1⅝	9⅝	BowVal	.20			34	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	2½	Bowmr			14	63	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
2⅝	12⅛	Bowne	.44	2.5	15	45	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
2⅝	19⅛	Brscn g	1.40			497	25	24⅝	25	+ ⅝
7⅝	24⅝	BrnFA	1.00	2.7	10	19	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	28½	BrnFB	1.00	2.5	11	53	40½	40	40⅝	
4⅝	3⅝	BrnFpf	.40	10.0		3	4	4	4	— ⅛
3⅝	2⅝	Buckhn				5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Buckh pf	.50	11.1		1	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
3⅝	24⅝	Buell	.60	2.0	6	5	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	
7⅝	6½	Bush n			7	86	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
		C								
1⅝	8⅝	CDI			7	8	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+ ⅝
1⅝	5⅛	CMI Cp			11	213	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	1⅛	CMX Cp				45	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅝	14⅛	CRS	.34	2.2	14	3	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
1⅝	8⅛	CSS n				23	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
1⅝	9	CacsNJ			18	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
1⅝	4½	CasteA			6	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
1⅝	10⅝	CalRE	1.28	10.7	8	110	12⅝	11⅝	12	— ⅝
1⅝	3⅝	Calton n			9	33	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
1⅝	½	Caltn wt				10	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
1⅝	7⅛	Calprop	.80i	8.4	23	63	9½	9⅛	9½	+ ⅛
1⅝	11⅛	Comco	.44	2.7	10	22	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	— ⅛
1⅝	11⅛	Camnal				249	6½	6	6½	— ⅛
1½	13⅛	CMcrcg	.28	1.7		176	16½	16⅛	16½	+ ⅛
1⅝	27½	CWine			9	65	46⅛	45	45⅛	— ⅝
1⅝	4⅝	Cardiff			19	141	10½	9⅛	10½	+1⅛
1⅝	1⅝	Cardil				8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
1⅝	8⅝	CareA	.10	.7	16	14	14	13⅝	14	
1⅝	4⅝	CareE B			16	61	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	
1⅝	6⅛	CareE A			16	27	7	6½	7	+ ½
1½	38	CaroP pf	5.00	10.9		50z	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅛
1⅝	7⅛	Caspian	.44i	26.4		50	2½	2⅝	2⅝	
1⅝	25⅝	CasFd	2.20e	8.3		11	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ½
1⅝	⅝	CasFd rt				141	1½	1⅛	1½	+ ⅛
1⅝	2	Castlnd				11	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
1⅝	4⅝	Centerl				22	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
1⅝	20⅝	CenM pf	3.50	11.7		180z	29⅝	29	29⅝	+1⅛
1⅝	10⅛	CentSe	1.57e	12.4		26	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
1⅝	14⅝	ChryBu				6	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
1⅝	5⅝	Celec	.20	2.9	17	87	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
1⅝	1½	ChemH			30	619	2⅛	2	2⅛	
1½	12½	ChmpP	.72	4.4	15	27	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	
1⅝	16⅝	ChMMA s	.16	.8	14	368	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
1⅝	17⅛	ChMB s	.16	.7	16	57	21⅝	20½	21⅝	+ ½
1⅝	16½	ChlRv	1.20e	6.0	12	11	20	19⅝	20	
1⅝	6⅝	ChfDv g				61	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	+ ⅝
1⅝	17½	Chfltn s	.17	.5	29	48	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
1⅝	13⅝	Cltadel			5	50	29⅝	29	29⅝	— ⅛
1⅝	19⅛	CltFst	1.00b	3.0	9	75	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝	
1⅝	23½	CltFst pf	2.50	4.6		2	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	
1⅝	28½	ClyGas	1.28	3.9	10	6	31	31	31	— ⅛
1⅝	35⅝	Clarnt	1.92e	4.5		9	43	43	43	+ ⅛
1⅝	24⅝	Clarost	.85a	2.3	9	34	37⅝	36⅝	37⅝	+1⅛
1⅝	11⅛	Clopay s	.16	1.2		10	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
1⅝	3½	Cognitr				17	4½	4	4	— ⅛
1⅝	6⅝	Coltu	.20	2.3	9	26	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
1⅝	1⅝	ColFr wt s				34	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
1⅝	9⅝	Comfed			6	185	23⅛	22½	23	+ ⅛
1⅝	8⅛	Cominc	.16			49	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅝
1⅝	6⅝	CompD				31	12⅝	11⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
1⅝	4½	CmpCo				155	6⅝	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
1⅝	5½	CmpFct			15	61	7⅝	6⅝	7⅛	+ ⅛
1⅝	14⅝	Cnchm	.40	2.1	14	5	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
1⅝	6⅝	ConcdF			13	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
1⅝	6⅝	Conmly			8	20	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅝
1⅝	13½	ConrCp			7	154	16⅝	16	16⅝	+ ⅛
1⅝	5⅝	Conest			105	89	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
1⅝	1⅝	Cong wt				20	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅛
1⅝	4⅝	ConsOG				172	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge
		D								
3	1½	DWG	.08i	4.6		114	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	DomnC				2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
15⅝	7⅝	DomEA	2.00	22.5		8	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	6½	DomEB	2.30	29.7		18	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Domsun			5	339	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
34½	17⅝	Doms pf	2.50	13.7		36	18⅛	17⅝	18⅛	+ ⅛
24⅝	19½	Doms pf	3.75	16.8		21	22½	22⅛	22⅝	+ ⅛
26⅝	10⅝	DetaPd	.16	1.1		562	14⅝	14	14⅝	
7	5½	Dexterm			5	6	6⅛	5⅝	6½	+ ⅛
8⅝	3	DeRose			17	186	3⅝	3	3⅝	+ ⅝
6⅝	3⅝	Decrat s				6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
37⅛	25⅝	DelLab	.52	1.4	11	8	36½	36	36½	+ ⅝
16⅝	12⅝	DelVal	1.74	10.6	9	29	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
4	1	Delmed				186	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
7	3⅝	Dasmfm	.23i	5.8	11	11	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
9⅝	7⅛	Desgnl				13	18	9	8⅛	8⅝ + ⅛
15⅛	10⅝	DevCo				32z	15	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛ — ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Diag A				2z	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝ + ⅛
9⅛	5⅝	Diag B				44	9	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛ + ⅛
26⅝	6	DiaBth s				16	97	25½	25⅝	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Dialcon				51	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅝	1⅝	Dillrd	.20	.2	17	60	70	42⅝	48⅝	+2⅝
6	2⅝	Diodes			10	14	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
9⅛	4⅝	DirAch			11	510	5	5	5	
1⅝	1⅝	DomP				4603	2	1⅝	2	
½	⅜	DmsP wt				40	⅜	⅜	⅜	
16⅝	12	Domtr s	.88			207	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	⅝	Driller				2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
34⅝	23	Ducom	.80	3.0	34	11	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
25⅝	23⅝	Duplas s	.4b	2.5	11	18	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
16½	12	DurTst	.40b	2.9	15	23	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
16⅝	9⅝	Dynlct	.27e	2.0	11	169	14	13⅝	13⅝	
29⅝	18⅛	Dyneer	.80	2.9	12	11	28	27⅝	28	+ ⅛
		E								
9⅝	4⅛	EAC	.40	4.8	40	32	8½	7⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	13⅛	EECO	.32	2.0	27	147	15⅝	15½	15⅝	
7⅝	4½	ERC			15	73	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
7⅝	2½	ESI	.37i	4.9	11	89	7½	7⅛	7½	— ⅛
3⅛	2⅝	EspCt			49	29	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	17⅝	EsmCo	1.00	5.2	10	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
40	30⅛	Estgo	4.96e	20.9		7	33⅛	32⅝	33⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	7⅝	EchoB g	.12			582	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	
2⅝	⅝	ElAudio				10z	⅝	⅝	⅝	
25⅝	15⅛	ElCAm	1.40	6.6	9	31	21⅛	21	21⅛	
6⅝	2⅛	ElecSd			37	8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
8⅝	5⅝	Elsinor				10	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
13½	10⅛	EmMd n	.03e	.3		10	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
7⅛	2⅝	EmCor			4	30	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	12⅝	EpyDvl n	3.30	21.6		30	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	⅛	EnaMst				20	⅞	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
10⅝	4⅝	EngOil			7	52	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
1⅝	½	EnrSrv			9	4	⅝	⅝	⅝	
17⅛	10⅝	ESD n	.40	2.9	9	21	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	8	Ensind			9	11	10⅝	10	10⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Eskay				3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	5⅝	Eskay pf	1.00	13.6		4	7½	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
26⅝	15½	Espey	.40	2.4	7	15	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	⅝	Esprit				45	1½	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
34⅝	22⅛	EstLdr	.11e	.4	36	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
10⅛	6½	EvrJ B	.10	1.0	37	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
9½	6½	Excel	.40b	4.4	12	16	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
		F								
12⅝	8⅛	FPA			4	4	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
16½	6	FdrFin			34	20	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	FairnC				1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
19	15⅝	Farly pf	.47i	2.9		59	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	
10⅝	3⅝	Fidata				66	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	1⅛	FCapHd				60	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
15⅛	11	FMyrmB	.80	6.5	11	23	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
13½	9⅝	Fstcrp s			7	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	11⅝	FlschP	.68i	5.0	21	48	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅛
13	6⅝	FltCpE			5	11	12½	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
30⅝	23⅝	FltGE pf	4.00	13.1		6	30½	30½	30½	+ ½
10⅝	6⅛	vlFlaNd				13	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
43⅝	28⅝	FloRck	.70	1.8	8	89	39⅝	38	39⅝	+ ⅝
30⅝	21	Fluke	1.38t	5.8	10	41	24	23⅝	24	+ ⅛
14⅝	7⅛	Foodm			5	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
1⅝	7⅛	FootMk				11	7	7	7	— ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	FthBlG				83	6	5⅝	5⅝	
112	89½	FordCn g	4.00e			20z	105	104	104	
3⅝	1⅝	ForstC A	.15	1.2	28	8	12⅝	12	12⅝	
25	17⅝	ForstC B	.18	.7	28	4	25	25	25	
22½	12⅛	Forest L			30	102	27½	27	27⅛	
2	⅝	Fotomt				19	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
43⅛	32⅛	Frantz	1.00a	2.6	12	1	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	+ ⅛
26	14	FredC			16	78	22⅛	21⅝	22	+ ⅛
12⅝	5	FriesE n			17	38	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅛
26	14⅛	Frische	.22b	1.0	23	84	22½	22⅛	22½	+ ½
23⅝	10⅝	FrnMtd			9	63	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅝
14½	4⅛	FrtA wt	.17i	1.2		5	14½	14½	14½	
15	6⅝	FurVit	.20	1.4	27	44	14⅝	14½	14½	
		G								
4⅝	1⅝	GTI				14	2⅛	2	2⅛	
15⅛	10⅛	GalaxC			8	78	11½	10⅝	11	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	GalxyO			25	54	1½	1⅝	1½	
30⅛	24⅝	Garan	1.20	4.4	13	8	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	—1⅝
16⅝	7⅝	GoftJl				88	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	
13⅝	9⅝	GelmS			43	52	13	12⅝	13	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅛	Gemco				30	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	
18⅛	12⅝	GDefns	.88	4.3	8	32	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
5	2⅝	GnEmp	.20	4.7	12	41	3	2⅝	3	+ ⅛
17⅝	13	GnMicr	.10b	.7	13	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
6	2⅝	Genisco				20	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	9⅛	GenvDr	.20	1.9	9	26	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
7⅝	4⅝	GeoRes			4	48	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
4⅛	1⅝	GeoR wt				13	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
12⅝	8½	GeoRs pf	1.00	9.5		11	10½	10⅛	10½	
24½	12½	GlenF s	.50	2.0	15	326	25	24⅛	25	+ ⅝
20	8	GrtYt g				149	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
35⅝	20½	GlatHl	.88	2.5	11	37	35⅝	35	35	— ⅝
37	23⅝	Glimr	1.00b	3.3	21	27	38⅝	30½	30½	— ½
4⅝	2⅝	GlobIR				111	4	3⅝	4	
6⅝	3	GoldW				105	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
1⅛	⅝	GldFld				68	⅝	⅝	⅝	
19⅝	15⅝	GorRp s	.76	3.9	8	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
29⅝	22⅝	GouldT	2.00i	6.9	9	5	29	29	29	
16	6⅝	Graham	.32	4.4		4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	GrabMc	1.70e	29.6	8	57	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
24⅛	16⅛	GrndAu	.40	2.1	-12	15	18⅝	18½	18⅝	
12	7⅝	Grant

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Major Changes Planned At Omega Watch Unit

Reuters

BIENNE, Switzerland — Omega, the troubled division of Switzerland's leading watchmaker, is to be restructured after a string of losses this decade, its owners announced Monday.

The product range is to be reduced, the work force cut by more than half and new marketing strategies introduced in a bid to put Omega back into profit by 1987.

Ernst Thomke, vice president of Société Suisse de Microélectronique et d'Horlogerie, whose other brands include Swatch, Tissot, ETA and Longines, said at a news conference that Omega had suffered from rising costs, overextended product line and lack of new ideas.

He called Omega's plight a "classic picture of the Swiss watch industry with all the consequences."

The division's operating losses were around 30.7 million Swiss francs ($14.3 million) last year.

Pierre Arnold, chief executive of SMH, said the Swiss industry had made great strides since competition from Japanese producers forced a 660-million-franc takeover by Swiss banks in 1983.

Now back in private hands, the SMH group could expect to more than double its profit to 86.5 million francs in 1985, he said.

The low-priced, fashionable Swatch had been a success, but the medium-to-higher-priced watches were still losing market share to the Japanese, Mr. Thomke said.

He said Omega could no longer let other companies, especially U.S. manufacturers, put their names on Omega watches. He added that Omega was looking at an integrated mechanism and case, adoption of which could halve output costs.

BA Expecting Fall in Annual Operating Profit

Reuters

HONG KONG — British Airways PLC expects operating profit for 1985-86 to be slightly below last year's £303 million ($431 million) as a result of foreign-exchange translations and the grounding of aircraft for inspection, its chief executive said Monday in Hong Kong.

The executive, Colin Marshall, said net profit in the fiscal year ending next March 31 would be about equal to the £202 million of 1984-85, which excluded extraordinary items. Net profit will be aided by foreign-exchange translations on the company's loans and assets.

Operating profit is earnings before tax and interest charges.

Other airline officials said results were hurt by the strength of the pound, the temporary grounding of BA's fleet of Boeing 737s after a fire aboard a 737 in August in which 55 passengers died, and a mechanical problem with a Lockheed L-1011 TriStar.

Mr. Marshall said BA expected a fuel-price increase soon.

Lucas to Raise £89.4 Million

Reuters

LONDON — Lucas Industries PLC said Monday that it plans to raise about £89.4 million ($127.2 million) through an underwritten rights issue. Lucas also reported pretax profit of £57.8 million for the financial year ended July 31, up 77 percent from the previous year.

The increase in profit was greater than forecast — brokers had been expecting pretax profit of about £53 million — and Lucas Industries shares were last quoted Monday at 463 pence, up 15 pence since Friday.

The rights issue will be on the basis of one new ordinary share for every four existing ordinary shares and three new ordinary shares for every eight redeemable preference shares at 365 pence per new ordinary share. The new shares will not receive the final dividend of 8.4 pence per share for 1984-85, Lucas said.

Airline Created By Abu Dhabi

Reuters

ABU DHABI — A new commercial airline, Abu Dhabi Airline Co., has been created to fly helicopters and fixed-wing craft on routes inside and outside the United Arab Emirates, the official UAE news agency, WAM, said Monday.

Abu Dhabi created the airline from the publicly held Abu Dhabi Helicopter Co., with capital of 200 million dirhams ($54.5 million), of which 90 million dirhams will be paid up, WAM said. Sheikh Khalifa bin Zaid al-Nahayan decreed the name change and boosted the capital from 60 million dirhams, it said.

Abu Dhabi Helicopters, formed in 1976, operates a fleet of 33 Bell Textron helicopters, mainly on charter to oil companies. It has no scheduled passenger service. Abu Dhabi is a shareholder in the regional airline Gulf Air, also owned by the governments of Bahrain, Oman and Qatar.

Disney Posts Record Results For 4th Quarter, Fiscal Year

The Associated Press

BURBANK, California — Walt Disney Productions said Monday that its revenues and net income for the fiscal fourth quarter and year ended Sept. 30 were the highest in its corporate history.

The entertainment and land-development concern said its earnings for the fourth quarter totaled $53.7 million, or $1.60 per share, on revenues of $590.5 million, versus a loss of $60 million on revenues of $463.2 a year earlier.

For the year, earnings rose 77.4 percent from a year earlier, to $173.5 million, or $5.15 per share, from $97.8 million, or $2.73 a share. Revenues rose to $2 billion from $1.66 billion.

Last year's figures include a $166-million writedown in the value of some of Disney's movies and other properties, as well as a $76.1-million onetime gain from tax credits and an accounting change.

Before those items, Disney showed gains of $22.1 million, or 65 cents per share, in its 1984 fourth quarter and $107.8 million for the full year.

Disney said its filmed entertainment division, which includes movies, the Disney Channel, television and home video, was hurt by a disappointing string of summer films and showed an operating loss of $9.4 million for the latest quarter, compared with a deficit of $429,000 a year earlier.

For the year, that division earned $33.6 million, compared with a gain of $2.2 million a year earlier.

The company's Arvida land-development division increased fourth-quarter operating profit to $14.8 million from $11.8 million a year ago, while full-year income rose to $62.6 million from $42.2 million in fiscal 1984.

U.K. Retail Sales Off 1.2%

Reuters

LONDON — U.K. retail sales fell a seasonally adjusted and provisional 1.2 percent in October after a 1.4-percent fall in September, the Department of Trade and Industry said Monday. Many analysts had expected a rise of between 0.5 percent and 1 percent.

COMPANY NOTES

Allied Mills Ltd.'s shares were traded again Monday on the Australian stock exchanges. Trading was suspended last week by the National Companies and Securities Commission, which instructed the concern to seek independent advice on Fielder Gillespie Davis Ltd.'s proposed bid for Allied and Goodman Group Ltd.

Amoco Corp. said it will sign a contract Tuesday with China National Offshore Oil Corp. to look for oil off China's southeast coast, its first operation in China.

Australia & New Zealand Banking Group Ltd. said it has received approval from Japan's Ministry of Finance to convert the Tokyo branch of its subsidiary, Grindlays Bank PLC, to a full ANZ branch.

British Caledonian said it plans to launch nonstop services between London's Gatwick airport and Tokyo and Seoul in the summer of 1987. The airline said it take a license application Wednesday to a public hearing of the Civil Aviation Authority.

Deutsche Bank AG plans to open a Japanese unit of one of its securities business subsidiaries, Japanese Finance Ministry officials said. The ministry recently agreed to allow foreign banks with branches in Japan to begin securities operations through subsidiary companies in which they have less than half ownership.

Ford Aerospace Communication Corp. of California has signed a $70-million contract to provide India with an Insat-1D satellite for telecommunications and weather forecasting, government officials in New Delhi said.

Jaguar PLC said its world sales reached a record 3,976 in October, a 40-percent increase from October 1984. During the first 10 months of 1985, Jaguar said it sold 30,974 cars, a 13-percent gain from the like 1984 period.

Pakistan International Airlines Corp. said it had purchased a second-hand Airbus from a Hapag Lloyd AG, a European charter service. The PIA spokesman did not disclose a price, but aircraft dealers estimated the price at around $25 million.

Union Bank of Switzerland will be listed in the foreign section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange in late December, the exchange said Monday.

Black Men's Magazine Makes Debut

(Continued from Page 9)

ties. Furthermore, the new publication comes at a time when advertising revenue from Jet, a pocket-sized weekly news magazine, has remained flat, and follows the closing last month of Ebony Jr., the company's 12-year-old magazine for children, because of declining circulation.

Mr. Johnson believes Ebony Man can succeed despite the failures of similar magazines. He said those publications lacked the deep pockets necessary to publish long enough to become a fixture on the newsstands, develop wide circulation and attract advertisers.

"You try to bring a quality and style to a new venture, but many of the others were good, too," Mr. Johnson said. "The difference is that you have to stay out there long enough for people to realize that you're out there and for advertisers to recognize that you're out there to stay."

His own company, he said, has the resources to back the magazine for an extended period and intended to do so for at least five years. That will not be cheap. "I haven't sat down to calculate it, but if I had to guess, I would say we're talking about a million dollars to get it started," Mr. Johnson said. Associates contend that the company has made a $5-million commitment to the new magazine.

According to Black Enterprise magazine, Johnson Publishing, one of the three largest black-owned U.S. businesses for more than two decades, had revenues of $138.9 million in 1984.

Although the privately held company declined to comment on its profits, several of its major properties have been faring well. Ebony, its 40-year-old flagship monthly magazine of breezy feature articles for a general black readership, has enjoyed recent increases in advertising pages. Its circulation rose last year to 1.7 million after a decade in which it had languished at about 1.2 million.

The company also says that two rhythm and blues radio stations it owns, WJPC, an AM station in Chicago, and WLNR, an FM station in suburban Lansing, Illinois, are also operating profitably. It bought WLNR in May and converted it from a news and talk station.

Perhaps its most profitable component, associates of Mr. Johnson say, is the Fashion Fair line of higher-priced cosmetics, whose revenues are said to have recently outpaced Ebony's.

Forbes magazine placed the 1984 net worth of Mr. Johnson, who began his publishing empire in 1942 with a $500 loan, at $160 million, making him the only black on its list of the 400 largest personal fortunes in the United States.

Despite its four decades of success, however, Johnson Publishing now faces challenges on a number of fronts. In Louisville, Kentucky, WLOU, the AM station the company bought three years ago for $16 million, has new competition that pushed it from first place to sixth in the market in the last two years, causing some impact on revenue.

The plateau in revenues for Jet, the 34-year-old weekly, has also hurt Johnson, since it has been a mainstay of the company. The magazine has been affected by declining liquor advertising.

This year the company reintroduced its Ebony-Jet Showcase, a television program it produces that runs on 65 stations. The program, which features interviews with celebrities, had been withdrawn two years ago. Mr. Johnson said the show lacked "the quality we wanted it to have" and that its "costs went completely out of control." So far, he said, the revamped program has not paid for its cost. "You have to put a lot into it for the show to work," he added, "but it will work."

Experts say it will take [illegible] determination for Ebony Man to succeed. "It's a difficult market to [illegible] publication to get [illegible]," said Dave Jackson, president of Center [illegible] Marketing, a Chicago-based marketing, promotional and research [illegible] production company that specializes in the black consumer market. "The problem has been that advertisers have been duped so many times by magazines that have come out but have failed to get the circulation and the newsstand distribution needed. It's not easy."

Richard M. Koff, an independent magazine consultant in Chicago, however, believes that right now "there are distinct advantages to putting out a magazine of this kind." He said: "The magazine has a definable target and a specific advertising market. And there are portions of companies' budgets reserved for advertising to black consumers."

In addition, Census Bureau figures indicate that the average income for black males employed full time, a prime market for a magazine such as Ebony Man, has more than doubled in the last 10 years, to $19,267, from $9,146.

Ebony Man's debut sets it up against MBM, a year-old magazine whose letters stand for Modern Black Men. The magazine, also aimed at an upscale reader, is published by a partnership led by George C. Pryce, a New York public relations man-turned-entrepreneur. Mr. Pryce said the market for publications aimed at black men was large enough for all to flourish.

"I'm not in competition with Johnson," Mr. Pryce said. "His magazine is aimed at a younger group and mine is aimed at an older, more upwardly mobile group."

Mr. Johnson is convinced that the market for a product like Ebony Man has developed in the last few years. "I wouldn't have tried this 10 years ago or even five years ago," he said.

New Products Jam Commodities Markets

(Continued from Page 9)

promising at first, but there was no homogenous unit to trade, since electricity rates vary so much between peak and non-peak hours.

Nonetheless, many new contracts are awaiting approval from the regulators, or are in the planning stages. For the Chicago Board of Trade, these include futures on Treasury security repurchase agreements, a kind of short-term loan; futures on zero-coupon notes and bonds; a sub-index on over-the-counter stocks; a yen bond contract, and a London Stock Exchange index. At the Merc, a zero-coupon contract is also planned, as well as a future on the European Currency Unit and other currencies, and an index on Tokyo's stock exchange.

"It's hard to imagine where you go from here," Mr. Burghardt said.

There was one sign here last week that, even as competition mounts, cooperation between rivals might still be possible.

At a meeting Nov. 4, the CBOT and the Chicago Board Options Exchange decided to finally begin work on a long-stalled footbridge between their two adjacent buildings, officials from both exchanges said.

The exchanges had planned the covered walkway since the two new buildings were constructed several years ago. The idea was a natural, since the CBOT had created the CBOE over a decade ago and housed it for a number of years. And many traders hold a dual membership that allows them to trade on both floors.

Relations between the two grew frosty, however, when the youthful offspring of the venerable Board of Trade began to show its independence and compete. This grew to a head when the footbridge apparently was put on ice about a year ago.

Ray Carmichael, a spokesman for the CBOT, said that last week's meeting involved staff members of the two exchanges, and it was decided to get moving soon on the symbolic and physical link.

Chief Resigns At Beecham

(Continued from Page 9)

and a half years of stagnant earnings.

Beecham's pharmaceutical business, heavily dependent on penicillin, provides about 40 percent of profit, down from two-thirds in the late 1970s, and analysts say the company has failed to find profitable new drugs.

Further trouble has arisen in marketing of consumer products, long considered a strong point. Beecham said, for example, that West German wholesalers had become overstocked on Odol mouthwash, partly because of marketing errors. In addition, Beecham has had weak performances from cosmetics and home-improvement products.

Despite the recent spate of takeovers of companies with brand-name products, analysts said they believed a bid for Beecham was only a remote possibility. Based on the current share price, the company is valued at about £2.1 billion.

Lord Keith said full-year pretax profit appeared likely to be about even with last year's £306.1 million.

Company Results

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Britain

Beecham Group

	1985	1984
1st Half		
Revenue	1,340.	1,120.
Pretax Profit	148.8	145.3
Per Share	0.1086	0.1127

Lucas Industries

	1985	1984
Year		
Revenue	1,500.	1,400.
Pretax Profit	57.8	32.6
Per Share	0.428	0.178

United States

Clark Equipment

	1985	1984
3rd Quar.		
Revenue	720.0	722.0
Oper Net	(a)7.2	4.7
Oper Share	—	0.30
9 Months		
Revenue	708.0	652.8
Oper Net	3.30	21.0
Oper Share	0.21	1.34

a: loss. 1985 quarter and 9 months net excludes one-time charge for writedown of surplus assets, write-off of formation reserves and costs associated with plant consolidations.

Columbia Gas Sys.

	1985	1984
3rd Quar.		
Revenue	560.1	99.0
Net Inc.	(a)112.8	7.9
Per Share	—	0.11
9 Months		
Revenue	2,910.	3,430.
Net Inc.	(a)118.6	125.0
Per Share	—	2.92

a: loss.

Shaklee

	1985	1984
4th Quar.		
Revenue	96.9	109.2
Net Inc.	4.60	0.50
Per Share	0.35	0.03
Year		
Revenue	406.0	459.1
Net Inc.	13.0	13.2
Per Share	0.99	1.01

Walt Disney Prod.

	1985	1984
4th Quar.		
Revenue	590.5	463.2
Net Inc.	53.8	(a)60.0
Per Share	1.60	—
Year		
Revenue	2,010.	1,650.
Net Inc.	173.5	97.8
Per Share	5.15	2.73

a: loss. 1984 net both periods includes pretax charges of $166 million. 1984 net includes tax credits of $68.4 million in quarter and $5 million in year.

Floating-Rate Notes

Nov. 11

Dollar

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Asked
Allied Irish 95	7¾	10-12	99.95	100.05
Allied Irish 92	8⅝	17-04	100.10	100.20
Allied Irish 87	8¼	08-01	99.92	100.07
Allied Irish Perp	8⅝	15-01	99.30	99.58
Arab Bkg Corp 91/96	8⅝	18-03	99.56	99.66
Atlantic Fin 89/94	8⅝	28-11	100.00	100.25
Autogiriro 95	8⅝	07-05	99.89	99.99
Bca Comm Ital 96	8	06-12	99.97	100.07
Bca Naz Lavoro 91	8¾	28-04	100.29	100.39
Bca Di Roma 89/91	7¾	09-12	99.89	99.99
Bca Di Roma 92	8.207529	11-11	99.70	99.80
Bca Santo Spirito 91	8⅛	29-11	99.62	99.62
Bca Di Sicilia 92		05-06	99.80	99.85
Bankjok Bk 00(Mthly)	8⅛	13-04	97.75	98.75
Boa Corp 97 (Mthly)	8⅛	09-12	99.39	99.30
Bk Boston 00 (Cap)	8½	12-03	100.04	100.14
Bk Greece 91/94	8¾	18-04	98.30	98.50
Bk Greece 93/97	8¼	13-02	98.43	98.53
Bk Ireland 89	8⅛	29-11	99.95	100.10
Bk Ireland 92	8⅝	27-01	99.75	100.50
Bk Montreal 96	8½	29-01	100.44	100.74
Bk Montreal 91	8⅛	28-04	100.04	101.04
Bk New York 96	8⅛	15-01	100.16	100.26
Bk Nova Scotia 88/93	8½	30-04	100.20	100.80
Bk Nova Scotia 94	8⅛	13-01	100.20	100.80
Bk Scotland Perp		14-05	99.27	99.87
Bk Tokyo 93	8½	29-04	100.05	100.20
Bk Tokyo 87	8⅝	29-01	100.00	100.25
Bk Tokyo Feb88/91	8⅝	06-02	100.10	100.20
Bk Tokyo Dec88/91	8⅛	12-12	100.02	100.12
Bankamerica O/S 96	8⅛	20-12	99.94	100.04
Bankers Trust 00	8⅛	11-12	99.97	100.07
Bankers Trust 94	8⅛	27-12	100.24	100.34
BH Capital 96	8⅛	-	100.19	100.29
Bell Fin 87/91		-	99.00	100.00
Bell 97	8⅞	03-02	97.25	98.25
Bbl Int 95	8⅝	17-12	100.15	100.25
Bbl Int 99	8⅞	11-04	100.13	100.23
Bbl Int 93 (Mthly)	8¼	17-04	99.84	99.94
Bo Indosuez 97 Cap		28-05	99.25	99.35
Bo Indosuez 97	8⅝	24-03	100.07	100.97
Cibc 96 (Mthly)	8⅛	30-11	99.70	99.85
Cibc Int 99	8⅛	11-04	100.17	100.23
Cartorel 5-Yr. 94	8½	29-11	99.86	99.96
Central Int 97/89	8.225	-	99.93	100.03
Citrinvest 92/95	8⅝	03-01	99.96	100.06
Chase Man O/S 93	8⅛	31-01	100.40	100.50
Chase Man Corp 89	8⅛	05-12	100.00	100.10
Chase Man Corp Oo	8⅝	-	99.88	99.98
Chase Man 97		26-02	99.40	99.50
Chemical 94	8⅛	22-12	100.36	100.36
Chemical 96 (Mthly)	8¼	27-11	98.42	98.77
Chemical 30Nov99	8⅛	29-11	99.75	99.85
Chemical Feb 97	8⅝	15-11	99.75	99.85
Chemical Oct 97	8⅝	09-01	99.88	99.98
Christiania Bk 91	8⅞	-	99.90	100.25
Christiania Bk 94	8½	06-03	100.00	100.75
Citicorp 85	8.225	25-11	99.86	99.96
Citicorp Aug94(Mthly)	8¼	-	98.40	98.75
Citicorp Sep96	8⅛	19-12	99.90	100.00
Citicorp Pfun 96	8⅛	31-01	100.10	100.20
Citicorp 97	7⅞	10-01	99.46	99.56
Citicorp 94	8⅛	12-12	101.00	102.00
Citicorp Perp	8⅛	15-01	99.80	100.30
Citicorp Perp 97	8⅛	30-01	100.30	100.80
Comerica 97	8⅝	22-12	99.20	99.35
Commerzbk Feb89	8⅛	27-11	99.97	100.07
Commerzbk Nov89	8⅛	28-11	100.17	100.22
Comm Urb Montreal 91	8⅞	18-03	99.80	100.05
Comm Fin Cal 97(Mthly)		-	99.65	99.75
Council Of Europe 93	8⅛	21-04	100.09	100.17
Credibp 93	8¼	24-01	99.13	99.23
Cci 86/98	8⅛	26-03	100.07	100.17
Cci 90/95	8⅝	27-04	100.10	100.20
Cci 94		27-02	99.96	100.06
Cci 97 (Mthly)	8⅛	27-02	99.71	99.81
Cci 92	8.43	10-04	100.07	100.17
Cesome 87/92	8¼	13-12	100.50	100.60
Cr Du Nord 97	8¼	24-01	100.04	100.14
Cr Foncier Oct97	8⅛	-	99.55	100.05
Cr Fer Export 92	8¼	02-07	100.00	100.10
Cr Lyonnais 93/96	8½	11-04	100.03	100.21
Cr Lyonnais 90/97	8⅝	19-04	100.13	100.23
Cr Lyonnais 89/94	8¼	08-01	100.09	100.19
Cr Lyonnais 91/95	8⅝	19-04	100.16	100.26
Cr Lyonnais 99	8⅝	27-12	100.43	100.58
Cr Lyonnais Jan92/96	8¼	21-01	100.32	100.42
Cr Lyonnais 97 (Cap)	8⅛	07-02	99.44	99.54
Cr Lyonnais 00	7⅞	10-01	100.03	100.18
Cr Lyonnais Jan92/96	8⅛	14-12	100.07	100.17
Cr National 88	8¼	21-01	100.15	100.25
Cr National 90/94	8⅝	11-03	100.21	100.31
Cr National 00	8.425	28-02	100.20	100.25
Credifinstitut 94	8⅛	13-01	100.36	100.36
Creditanstalt 96	8⅛	27-02	100.05	100.15
Cr Italiana 92	7⅞	05-12	99.94	100.04
Crossland Sav 05/297		05-03	99.28	99.30
Daiichi Kangyo 96	8⅛	-	100.10	100.20
Dong 96/99 (Mthly)	8⅛	09-12	100.10	100.20
Den Norske Nov99	8⅛	-	99.55	100.50
Den Norske Dec90	8⅛	19-12	99.95	100.50
Denmark Jan88/90	8⅛	09-01	99.94	100.04
Denmark Oct 88/99	8⅛	15-04	100.30	100.40
Denmark 99/04	8½	19-02	100.45	100.25
Dic Erste Oest 92/94	8⅛	29-01	100.04	100.14
Dresdner Fin 93	8⅛	21-04	101.89	101.39
Dresdner Fin 89	8⅛	29-11	99.94	100.04
Dresdner Fin 92	8¼	27-02	100.31	100.41
Eldorado Nuc 89	8¼	28-02	99.53	100.08
Edf 97	8⅛	22-02	100.00	100.08
Edf 97 (Mthly)	8¼	16-03	99.89	99.99
Enel 00/95 (Mthly)	8.433123	11-04	99.44	99.54
Enel Jo	8⅛	03-03	100.06	100.16
Eab 93	8¼	17-12	99.75	99.85
Europ Bancorp 92		27-02	99.48	99.60
Esd 90	8⅛	26-03	100.08	100.18
Eec 90	7⅞	08-01	99.65	99.70
Exterior Inf 91/96	7⅞	23-12	100.46	100.16
Ferrovie 95 (Mthly)	8⅛	30-03	99.90	100.05
Ferrovie Oct 99	8⅛	28-02	100.57	100.17
Ferrovie May 97	8.225	15-11	99.73	99.83
Finland 96 (Mthly)		-	99.88	99.95
Finnish Paper 90/95	8⅛	30-01	99.96	100.06
First Boston 91/94	8½	29-11	99.60	99.75
First Bk Syst 96	8⅛	-	99.37	99.47
First Bk Syst 97	8¼	29-11	99.45	99.55
First Bk Syst 2018		26-02	99.65	99.75
First Chicago 97	8⅛	07-02	99.65	99.85
First Chicago 92	8.207518	11-11	99.50	99.70
First Chicago 94	8⅛	21-11	99.60	99.80
First City Texas 95	8½	22-01	92.00	94.00
First Inter 95	8¼	04-12	99.80	100.00
Ford 91	8⅛	15-11	99.96	100.06
Fortune S+L 92	8⅛	24-01	99.97	100.07
Gell Int 94/96	8⅛	15-01	100.17	100.22
Genfinance 89/92	8½	31-01	100.40	100.50
Genfinance 92/94	8⅛	22-01	100.13	100.23
Gib 89	8⅛	-	100.05	100.15
Gib 92	8⅛	11-12	100.57	100.67
Gib Perp	7	14-11	99.35	99.46
Gib 96	8½	29-11	100.07	100.12
Giro 91	8⅛	27-12	100.93	101.03
Gt Amer'n 1St Sav 92	8½	17-04	99.97	100.07
Great Lakes S+L 97		04-03	99.35	99.30
Gt Western 92/95	8⅛	04-12	99.85	99.00
Grindlays 92	8⅛	27-03	100.36	100.46
Grindlays 94	8⅛	03-03	100.38	100.48
Gt Western 89/94	8⅛	24-03	99.52	99.62
Hill Samuel 96	8⅛	27-02	100.00	100.10
Hill Samuel Perp	8⅝	29-11	97.80	99.80
Hispano 91/95	8⅞	26-04	99.96	100.06
Homestead S+L 95 Cap		22-02	99.00	99.15
Hong Kong Perp	8½	14-02	99.55	100.05
Hydro 92 (Mthly)	8¼	19-02	99.50	99.50
Hydro 95 (Mthly)	8⅛	01-03	99.95	100.05
Icl 91	8⅛	15-01	99.75	100.25
Iceland 95/00	8⅛	13-01	99.65	99.75
Indonesia 88/92	8⅝	08-04	100.00	100.20
Ibi Nov88	8⅝	28-11	100.00	100.15
Ireland 94/99	8⅝	17-03	100.18	100.28
Ireland 97	8⅝	20-02	100.03	100.13
Ireland 94	8⅛	15-01	100.14	100.24
Iveslmer 98		-	100.00	100.10
Iveslmer 92	8⅛	11-02	99.45	99.55
Italy 97	8⅛	04-03	100.01	100.11
Italy 89/94	8⅛	-	100.04	100.09
Italy 95	7⅞	29-11	99.80	99.90
C Itoh 87	8⅛	24-03	100.15	100.45
Jp Morgan 97	8⅛	28-11	100.09	100.19
Kap Perp	8⅛	03-02	100.50	100.60
Kansallis Oy 95	8⅛	25-02	100.30	100.40
Kleinwort Ben 91	8⅛	20-11	100.10	100.20
Kleinwort Ben 96	8½	27-03	100.14	100.24
Kleinwort Ben Perp	8⅛	29-11	99.50	99.25
Korea Dev Bk 86/89	8⅛	05-12	99.50	100.50
Korea Exch Bk 85/88	8⅛	09-04	100.00	100.50
Lincoln S+L 99		12-12	99.80	99.90
Lloyds Bk Perp	8	09-12	100.14	100.24
Lloyds Bank Perp		27-02	99.94	100.04
Lloyds 93	8⅛	30-04	100.02	100.07
Lloyds 92	8⅛	06-12	100.55	100.65
Lloyds 94	8⅛	18-04	100.27	100.57
Lbch 85	8⅛	14-11	100.00	
Lbch 92	8⅛	29-11	100.16	100.26
Malaysia 94/99	7⅞	10-12	99.92	100.02
Malaysia 88/15 (Mlth)	8⅛	15-04	99.08	99.18
Malaysia Aus89/92	8⅛	09-04	100.07	100.22
Malaysia Dec89/92	8⅛	05-12	100.07	100.15
Malaysia 88/93	8½	28-02	99.98	100.08
Malaysia 88/95	8⅛	03-04	99.38	99.48
Man Han 94	8⅛	29-11	100.05	100.12
Man Han 96 (Mthly)	8⅛	19-02	98.68	98.83
Mar Mid 94	8⅛	09-01	100.05	100.15
Mar Mid 89	8⅛	19-12	100.02	100.12
Mar Mid 96	8⅛	19-12	99.92	100.02
Mcorp 97 (Mthly)		14-05	99.38	99.48
Mellon Bk 96	8⅛	29-11	100.06	100.16
Midland Bk Perp	8⅛	19-12	99.98	100.08
Midland Bk Perp New	8⅛	08-03	100.18	100.28
Midland Int 93	8⅛	29-01	100.20	100.30
Midland Int 89	8⅛	24-12	100.23	100.43
Midland Int 92	8	09-12	100.72	100.82
Midland Int 91	9	30-04	100.43	100.53
Midland Int 99	8⅛	06-03	100.60	100.70
Mitsui Fin 97 (Cap)	8⅛	28-01	99.48	99.58
Mitsui Fin 96	8⅛	04-03	100.16	100.26
Mon Granfelt 94	8⅛	13-01	99.98	100.05
Mitsi Bk Dec 92	8⅛	19-12	99.90	100.25
Nat 97 (Cap)	8⅛	30-01	99.05	99.35
Nat Bk Detroit 96	8⅛	28-12	99.90	100.05
Nat Comm Bk 89/94	7¾	23-12	99.65	99.75
Nat West Perp (A)	8⅛	09-01	100.06	100.16
Nat West Perp (B)	8⅛	11-02	100.16	100.26
Nat West Fin 93	8⅛	21-01	100.36	100.46
Nat West Fin 95	8⅛	18-04	100.20	100.30
Nat West 96	8⅛	16-04	100.19	100.25
Nat West Fin Perp 92	8⅛	25-04	101.16	101.26
Nat West Fin Perp		-	100.93	101.03
Nesbo Ov 94	8⅛	27-02	100.05	100.15
New Zealand 87	8⅞	09-04	100.10	100.20
Nz Steel Dev 92	8⅛	26-12	100.07	100.17
Nordic Inv 93	8⅛	-	99.75	100.25
Okb 88	8⅛	20-11	100.00	100.10
Olb 94	8⅛	29-11	100.17	100.22
Olb 95/99	8⅛	11-02	100.10	100.20
Offshore Mining 91	8⅛	04-12	100.05	100.15
Offshore Mining 86	8⅛	23-01	100.07	100.12
Pirelli 93/94	8⅛	27-02	99.80	100.00
Pec 97	8⅛	12-12	99.84	99.94
Pk Boston 88/91	8⅛	19-12	99.85	100.15
Queensland (Bnk) 96	8⅛	-	100.10	100.20
Rank 91	8⅛	27-02	100.11	100.21
Rio 96		21-02	99.56	99.66
Rep Bk Dallas 97	8⅛	20-11	99.80	99.90
Rep Ny 89	8⅛	27-03	100.36	100.46
Rep Ny 98	8⅛	13-01	99.98	100.08
Rbc 95	8⅛	09-12	99.95	100.05
Rbs Perp		11-06	99.87	99.97
Rbs 86/94	8⅛	14-01	100.08	100.18
Saitama 91/92	8	05-12	100.10	100.20
Sanwa Int Fin 88	8¼	26-03	100.50	
Sanwa Int Fin 94/04	8⅛	29-01	100.25	100.45
Sanwa Int Fin 92	8⅛	19-02	99.92	100.02
Scandi Fin Aug 93	8⅛	12-04	99.75	100.50
Scandi Fin Dec87	7⅞	23-12	99.

At Geneva, Gorbachev's Burdens

(Continued from Page 1)

ondefense sector. That means eezing the arms race."

This may also provide a way of ressing Moscow on Jewish emi- ation and other human rights is- es, Mr. Cohen said, if the impres- on is given that liberalization on ch issues would make the Ameri- an political climate more condu- ive to an arms accord.

Other experts doubt that cutting uclear arms can save much mon- y. "Strategic weapons are not very nportant in spending," said a tate Department specialist. "Con- entional arms get very expensive."

Jerry F. Hough, a professor at uke University, said the greatest hallenge to Mr. Gorbachev's nerging foreign policy appears to e from Andrei A. Gromyko, om Mr. Gorbachev has had shifted from his post as the long-time foreign minister to president.

Mr. Gromyko remains on the Politburo as the most experienced voice in foreign policy and, Mr. Hough speculated, an advocate of a Soviet-American approach to world affairs, a view of the world as being divided essentially into factions led by the two superpowers.

"Gorbachev wants to be far more pro-Europe and pro-Japan," Mr. Hongh said, citing as evidence the Soviet leader's outgoing performances on visits to London and Paris. But because of Mr. Gromyko, "He just can't turn that policy on a dime."

■ **Nitze Sees Slim Hope**

Bernard Gwertzman of The New York Times reported from Washington:

A Reagan administration official says there is an outside possibility that the summit meeting might produce an agreement on guidelines to provide impetus to arms control negotiations. But he stressed there was only a slim chance of this.

Paul H. Nitze, the senior arms control adviser, has been virtually alone in recent days in saying there was a chance for an agreed statement of guidelines for the arms control talks, which have just recessed in Geneva and are to resume in January. Mr. Nitze's view runs counter to remarks made by Mr. Shultz, and the national security adviser, Robert C. McFarlane, that there was little chance of such an accord at the meeting.

Mr. Nitze, appearing before a Washington press club, said the possibility of agreed guidelines was still alive and was being worked on by Soviet and U.S. officials. "Our hopes are we can work something out," he said. But he added, "There is a big gap between our proposal and their proposal."

When asked why he thought such a statement was possible out of the summit, he replied that both sides wanted the Geneva meeting "to be a success."

Mr. Gorbachev's 'authority is solid; his power is relatively limited.'

Zbigniew Brzezinski

In U.S., Smoking Becomes Women's Greatest Threat

(Continued from Page 1)

al at quitting than men, are mat- ers of speculation. The theories nclude nicotine's ability to sup- ress hunger and relieve depres- on, the growth of advertising imed at women, and the symbol- m of cigarettes as a badge of liber- tion.

Smoking by women was illegal in many public places until the 1920s, according to Virginia L. Ernster, an epidemiologist at the University of California at San Francisco who faced changing attitude towards women's smoking in a July article in the New York State Journal of Medicine.

Alice Longworth, President Theodore Roosevelt's daughter, was forbidden to smoke in the White House in 1910, and threatened to smoke on the roof instead. Miss Ernster said. Women students crusaded in the 1920s for the right to smoke on campus as a symbol of equality.

"The decision by a woman to smoke was, in part, a rejection of a double standard," she said.

Not until the late 1920s did manufacturers dare to advertise to women, but once they did, they portrayed the cigarette as a torch of freedom and a tool of beauty. In 1928, the makers of the Lucky Strike brand launched a campaign with the slogan, "Reach for a Lucky Instead of a Sweet," introducing the linkage of cigarettes with slender figures.

World War II made smoking by women acceptable, Miss Ernster found. Female workers appeared in magazines puffing cigarettes while they riveted battleships, and the free cigarettes distributed to soldiers swelled the ranks of smokers.

By the end of the war, a third of American women smoked, a figure that remained almost constant through the mid-1960s, when the U.S. surgeon general asserted that a link existed between cancer and smoking. The figure had dropped only 3 percent by 1983.

In sharp contrast, smoking among men has been declining steadily, from 52 percent in the mid-1950s, when reports linking cigarettes with lung cancer began appearing in the press, to 35 percent in 1983.

Meanwhile, statisticians have recorded a steeply rising rate of lung cancer in women since the 1960s. The American Cancer Society predicts that in 1985, more women (38,600) will die of lung cancer than of breast cancer (38,400). Lung cancer deaths in women already have surpassed breast cancer deaths in a dozen states, according to preliminary data. According to data, 75 to 90 percent of lung cancer cases are caused by smoking.

Lung cancer long has been the most common fatal cancer in men; this year, 87,000 American men are expected to die of it, government researchers say. Smoking also is believed to cause a third of all deaths from heart disease annually. Counting its toll from cancer, other lung disorders, heart disease and strokes, smoking is estimated to kill 320,000 Americans each year, more than the total U.S. death toll from all wars fought in this century.

So enormous is the impact that a 1983 study in Public Health Reports, a journal of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, predicts that the difference in men's and women's life expectancy — eight years in women's favor, according to 1979 census data — soon will vanish because of women's smoking patterns.

The researchers found that life expectancies of nonsmoking men and women are almost identical. Women in the population at large have had a higher life expectancy, the researchers concluded, because fewer of them have been smokers.

When "women who have smoked as much as men reach the later decades of life," the 1983 report said, "the present differences in longevity between men and women will disappear."

A key factor preventing women from quitting once they start — and possibly a motive for some to start — is nicotine's ability to suppress hunger, said Ellen Gritz, associate director for research in cancer control at the University of California at Los Angeles.

Turkish Leader in Abu Dhabi

The Associated Press

ABU DHABI — President Kenan Evren of Turkey arrived here Monday on a three-day state visit to the United Arab Emirates.

Cigar Smoker, Taken Off Jet, Held in London

United Press International

LONDON — A court ordered an American businessman held without bail Monday on an assault charge stemming from a dispute over his refusal to put out a cigar on a trans-Atlantic airliner flight. The plane made an unscheduled landing in London to discharge the passenger.

The court refused a request for bail by Steven Varvaris, 52, of Jackson, Mississippi, after police said they wanted to charge him with violating the Aviation Security Act.

Most airlines prohibit smoking of cigars and pipes on board their jets.

The court adjourned the hearing until Thursday. Mr. Varvaris initially had appeared in court on a charge of causing bodily harm to a fellow passenger on a Trans World Airlines flight from Athens to New York.

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Ends Firmer in Europe, U.S.

Reuters

LONDON — The dollar closed slightly firmer in Europe and the United States Monday in thin holiday trading. Dealers said the currency continued to be underpinned by short-covering and corporate demand, but that most operators expected to see a weaker trend in the weeks ahead.

Markets were closed Monday in Brussels and Paris for Remembrance Day, and trading was abbreviated in the United States for the Veterans' Day holiday.

In London, the dollar closed at 2.6270 Deutsche marks, up from its opening 2.6190 and previous close of 2.6223 on Friday. Earlier, the U.S. currency rose at the midafternoon fixing in Frankfurt to 2.6270 DM from 2.6240 on Friday.

In New York, where some banks traded during the morning session, the dollar closed Monday at 2.6250 DM, up slightly from Friday's finish of 2.6210.

The dollar also ended marginally higher against the Japanese yen. It finished in London at 205.78 yen, up from Friday's close of 205.50, and in New York at 205.85, up from 205.10. In earlier trading in Tokyo, the dollar slipped to 205.15 from 205.35 at Friday's close.

The British pound, meanwhile, firmed in London to $1.4200 from $1.4170 on Friday, and to 3.7298 DM from 3.7158 DM. In later New York trading, the pound ended at $1.4200, down slightly from $1.4220 there on Friday.

Dealers noted that while the dollar is finding support from corporate demand, markets were mixed about its midterm prospects. "After the dollar rose above 2.60 marks last week, people became a bit cautious about going short," one London dealer said.

"But the market is split at the moment," he added. "Some people think that the dollar is a good buy at these levels, and others feel it will drop further."

Dealers said they did not see markets finding a clear direction until the release of key U.S. economic figures later this week. October retail sales, due out Thursday, and the producer-price index and industrial production, due Friday, are expected to show a sluggish U.S. Economy, they said.

In other trading Monday, the dollar closed in Zurich at 2.1548 Swiss francs, down from 2.1600 on Friday. It closed later in New York at 2.1560 Swiss francs, up from 2.1520. In London, the dollar closed at 8.0250 French francs, up from 7.9850 there on Friday.

THE EUROMARKETS

2 Dollar-Straight Issues Emerge on Quiet Day

By Christopher Pizzey
Reuters

LONDON — Secondary areas of the Eurobond market ended Monday showing little change from Friday's closing as trading remained quiet because of holidays in the United States and parts of Europe, dealers said.

Despite the inactivity on the secondary market, two new dollar-straight issues emerged during the day while Sweden became the first borrower in the "bulldog" bond market to launch an issue that will be sold by tender with a minimum tender price.

Sweden's £100-million issue was lead-managed by Morgan Grenfell & Co. A minimum tender price will be set on Wednesday.

It will be set at a level of not less than 86 to yield 75 basis points over the gross redemption yield of the Treasury 13½-percent government bond due 2004/08. That issue finished on the market Monday at around 125⅝, which gives a GRY of some 10.53 percent.

The allotment price and basis of allotment should be known on Thursday while dealings in the issue will start on Friday.

Also in the sterling market, Amev NV issued a £50-million straight paying 11 percent over seven years and priced at 100¾. The issue was lead-managed by Morgan Guaranty Ltd. but was launched too late to trade widely on the when-issued market.

In the dollar-straight sector, two new issues were launched, the larger being a $200-million bond for Betawest Properties Inc. The issue was guaranteed by U.S. West Investments, a subsidiary of the telephone company, U.S. West Inc.

It pays 10¼ percent over seven years and was priced at 100⅛. Lead-managed by Salomon Brothers International, it ended on the when-issued market around the total 1⅞-percent fees.

Mount Isa Finance NV issued a $100-million straight guaranteed by M.I.M Holdings Ltd. The bond pays 11 percent over 10 years and was priced at par. It was quoted on the when-issued market just inside the total fees of 2 percent. Lead manager was Credit Suisse First Boston Ltd.

Secondary market activity was subdued and one dollar-straight trader at a European bank said, "it's really been a very dull day. There's been no incentive to do anything at all." But, he added that there was still a little retail interest in the market that prompted selected issues to close showing gains of ⅛, or occasionally, ¼ point.

Floating-rate note issues ended little changed, although some period Eurodollar deposit rates closed showing an easier bias, dealers said.

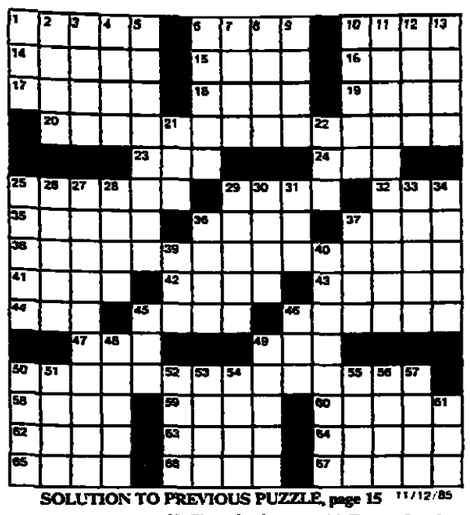
The Japanese-convertible market ended easier on the back of lower underlying share prices in Tokyo overnight, they added.

Monday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time.

Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	Sales in 100s	High	Low	3 P.M.	Ch'ge
		A							
[illegible]	11	ADC Tl			7	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
[illegible]	12¼	AEL			1	13	13	13	
21¼	14½	AFG			77	21¼	20¾	21¼	
[illegible]	11	ASK			70	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
[illegible]	14¼	AarnRt			6	21½	20¾	21½	+ ¼
[illegible]	14¾	Acadia	.05r	2.0	3799	2¾	2½	2½	+ ⅛
[illegible]	7½	Acsirte			349	12¾	12¼	12¾	+ ⅛
[illegible]	17½	AcuRary	.24	1.8	167	24¾	24¼	24¾	+ ⅛
[illegible]	1⅞	AdacLb			722	1⅞	1⅛	1⅞	+ ⅞
[illegible]	6⅛	Adape			13	6½	6½	6½	
[illegible]	5	AdvCir			64	8¾	8¾	8¾	
[illegible]	3	Aequim			133	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
[illegible]	13½	ARBsh	.80	5.2	134	15½	15⅛	15⅛	
[illegible]	9½	AirMd	.10e	1.0	631	10⅝	10⅜	10½	
[illegible]	7⅜	AirWisc			334	11⅜	11½	11⅜	+ ⅛
[illegible]	32½	AlexB	1.40	3.8	261	36½	35¾	36½	+ ½
[illegible]	16	AlfIn			2452	21½	19⅝	20¾	+1¾
[illegible]	4⅝	Algorex			412	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
[illegible]	18⅞	AlegW	.15e	.6	75	23¼	22¾	22¾	— ½
[illegible]	15	AllegBv	.40	2.0	198	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ½
[illegible]	17⅞	AllnBn	.84	4.5	136	19	18¾	18¾	
[illegible]	1¼	Allmet			42	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
[illegible]	4½	AlpMic			2	5½	5½	5½	
[illegible]	6⅞	Altos			672	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
[illegible]	2	Amcast	.44	3.5	75	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
[illegible]	4⅞	AWARI			418	7½	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
[illegible]	3½	AmAdv			106	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ¼
[illegible]	10⅝	ABnkr	.50	3.6	451	14¼	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
[illegible]	10⅝	AmCorr			20	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
[illegible]	5¼	ACorp			7	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
[illegible]	13	APCSL	.40	4.3	47	14	13¾	14	
[illegible]	17⅝	AFletc s	.80	2.5	251	32¾	32	32⅝	+ ⅝
[illegible]	28⅝	AGreet	.44	2.1	382	31¼	31¼	31¼	— ¼
[illegible]	8⅝	AminL	.40	3.9	399	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
[illegible]	5½	AMcast			65	5½	5½	5½	
[illegible]	10½	AMS s			16	23¼	22¾	22¾	— ½
[illegible]	27½	ANIIns	1.20	3.6	53	33¾	32¾	33¾	+ ¼
[illegible]	2¼	APnyG			3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
[illegible]	16½	AmSec	1.02	3.5	28	29	28½	29	+ ½
[illegible]	7½	AmSft s			40	9¾	9	9	
[illegible]	⅝	ASolar			586	2	1½	1⅝	— ⅜
[illegible]	3½	ASurg			12	½	½	½	
[illegible]	27¼	Amtrr s	1.60	4.4	229	36½	35¾	36¼	+ ⅛
[illegible]	7½	Amwest			2	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅛
[illegible]	3¼	Amgen			215	11⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
[illegible]	16½	AmskB	1.00	3.8	178	33	31½	33	+1¼
[illegible]	14½	Amod s	.40	2.1	5	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅛
[illegible]	7¼	AnlogIc			175	12¼	11⅝	12¼	
[illegible]	8⅛	Anaren			22	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ¼
[illegible]	13⅝	Andrew			285	17	16¾	17	
[illegible]	6⅝	Apogee	.14	1.3	415	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
[illegible]	5¼	Apolnc			448	12	11½	12	+ ⅛
[illegible]	14¼	ApolnC			7016	20¾	20	20⅝	— ⅜
[illegible]	13⅝	ApIBio s			658	25¾	25⅜	25¾	+ ¼
[illegible]	11	ArdCm			24	14¾	14¾	14¾	
[illegible]	17½	ArdMl			150	20¼	19⅝	20¼	+ ¼
[illegible]	3	ArgoSy			81	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ½
[illegible]	19⅝	ArkZB	.80b	2.0	127	40¾	40¼	40¼	+ ⅛
[illegible]	7½	Arlen			94	7⅝	7½	7½	
[illegible]	10⅝	AsdHsl	.12	.9	94	13½	12¾	13	— ⅜
[illegible]	5⅝	Astrosy			29	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
[illegible]	13¼	Atcor			104	21¼	21¼	21¼	
[illegible]	8¼	AtlAm s	.24	1.9	12	12¾	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
[illegible]	25½	AtlnBc	.90	2.1	32	42½	42¼	42¼	+ ⅛
[illegible]	8⅝	AtlnFd			69	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	
[illegible]	8⅝	AtlFin			6	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
[illegible]	19⅝	AtlRes s			788	26¼	25¾	26¼	
[illegible]	7⅝	AtlSer's			211	11⅝	11⅜	11½	
[illegible]	14⅝	AtwOc			5	14¾	14¾	14¾	
[illegible]	4	AutTrT	f		40	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
[illegible]	9⅝	Autmtx			289	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	
[illegible]	7⅝	Ala			24	6⅝	6½	6½	
[illegible]	3¼	Avacre			3	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	
[illegible]	2½	AvmGr			49	6½	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
[illegible]	7½	Avntek			304	22½	22¼	22¼	+ ⅛
[illegible]	15¼	Avstar			81	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
[illegible]	13½	AviotGp			112	18½	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
		B							
51½	40¼	BBDO	2.20	4.6	57	48	47½	48	+ ½
[illegible]	4⅝	BRCon			546	7⅛	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
21½	14¼	BSocAd			17	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
35	25¼	BcpHw	1.36	3.9	3	34½	34½	34½	
[illegible]	5¼	Banchec			89	9	9	9	
11⅛	6½	BankP	.80	8.1	29	10	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
51¼	30¼	BkNE s	2.00	4.0	193	50¼	49½	50½	+1
12⅝	8⅞	BkMAm	1.00	10.7	113	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	
18⅝	9⅝	Bankvt			305	18½	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
19¼	12⅝	Banks s	.36	2.1	169	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅝
10¼	6⅝	BaronD			4	10¼	10	10¼	
26⅝	5⅝	Barrys s			727	18⅝	17⅝	18⅝	+ ⅜
5⅝	3	BeTnA			34	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
15¼	7	BasAm	1.04i	12.2	36	8½	8½	8½	
40	31½	BestP	.80d	2.3	449	35⅝	35½	35⅝	+ ⅜
60½	41⅝	BayBks	2.40i	4.0	11	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	
5⅝	3⅝	Bayly	.12	2.1	7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
11⅝	10⅝	BnchCf			11	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
21¼	10⅝	Benton			81	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
38¼	30¼	BetzLb	1.32	4.0	347	33¼	33	33¼	
28	10⅝	Big B			2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
19	9¼	BigBear			548	18⅝	18	18½	
16½	9¼	Bindly s			934	9	7⅝	8	—2⅛
9⅝	3⅝	BioRes			104	7	6⅝	6⅝	
12⅝	4¼	Biogen			285	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
7	2	Biomr			142	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
7	5	BiotcR			6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
9	6⅝	Birdinc			33	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
13⅝	26¼	BootBn	1.52	4.4	147	34¼	33⅝	34¼	+ ½
23¼	15⅝	BobEv	.80	1.4	226	21¼	21	21¼	+ ¼
9⅝	6¼	BoltTc	.16	2.3	122	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
27	11½	BosBc	.72	2.7	224	26⅝	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
28½	13¼	BshFC	.40b	1.5	431	27¼	26½	27¼	+ ⅛
16	8⅝	BrasCo			8	11	11	11	
7⅝	3⅝	Brenco	.12	3.6	28	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
4⅝	⅝	BrwTom			467	1⅝	1	1	
14⅝	9⅝	Bruno s	.16	1.1	428	14⅝	13¾	14⅛	+ ⅛
24¼	12⅝	BuNET s			339	24	23¾	23¾	— ¼
20⅝	13⅝	Bmhm	.24	1.6	31	15	15	15	
7	3	BurrBr			1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
29¼	22¼	BMA s	1.04	3.6	6	29½	28⅝	28⅝	— ½
9⅝	3	BusInd			186	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
		C							
9½	4⅝	C Corr			38	5¼	4⅝	5¼	
10¼	3⅝	CP Rhb			27	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
12⅝	4⅝	CML			144	11¼	11	11	+ ⅛
21	14	CPI	.05e	.2	259	21	20⅝	21	+ ⅜
8⅝	4⅝	CPT			214	5⅝	5⅜	5½	— ⅛
12¼	4	CSP			30	11	10¾	11	+ ⅛
6¼	2⅝	CACI			65	3⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
21⅝	17½	CbrySc	.90e	4.3	154	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ½
11⅝	7⅝	CalMic			617	11⅝	11¼	11½	
6	2⅝	CalSfy g			17	4⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
4½	2	CallonP			142	2⅝	2	2	
15¼	8⅛	Calny	.16	1.2	21	13¾	13⅝	13¾	+ ⅛
25¼	14½	CanonG			525	24½	24	24½	
5⅝	⅝	CasCrb			215	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	12	CrsnD	.08	.5	1	17	17	17	
5	3¼	CareerC	.08i	2.4	176	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
13⅛	5⅝	Coremk			817	11	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
16¼	6¼	Cortlnt	f		255	16¼	15⅝	16¼	+ ¼
21⅝	9¼	Caseys s			15	16⅝	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
15	5⅝	Cencor s			83	15	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
35½	24	CntrBc	1.80	5.5	297	33	32⅝	32⅝	+ ⅛
20⅝	8	Cencor			28	20¼	20	20¼	+ ¼
37	24¼	CentEn	2.05b	3.7	24	55¼	55¼	55¼	+ ½
21½	12	CBells s			31	20½	20	20½	+ ¼
31⅛	17⅝	CFdBks	.84	3.2	56	25½	25¼	25½	+ ⅛
4⅝	1⅛	Ceramtk			50	3⅝	2⅝	3⅝	
16¼	9⅝	Cetus			1000	15¾	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	3⅛	ChanEn			41	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅛
25⅝	15⅝	ChrmSs	.20	.8	228	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
21½	11¼	ChkPnt			214	15½	15¼	15¼	+ ½
17¼	8½	ECI Tel	.32	1.9	54	10	9½	9¾	+ ½
15	5⅝	EIP			15	6¼	6¼	6¼	
5⅝	½	EasITl			35	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
11⅝	6½	EartCol			2	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅜
37¼	24¼	EconLb	1.04	2.8	323	37½	34¼	37	
12⅝	7¼	EChlc			17	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
16	12¼	ElPas	1.52	10.1	912	15⅛	14⅝	15	+ ⅜
11½	6⅝	Elan			38	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
12⅝	6⅝	Elbtr s			682	7½	7	7	— ½
15	10⅝	Eldon s	.16	1.2	58	13¾	13¼	13¾	+ ½
11	4⅝	ElecBlo			782	11½	10⅝	11⅛	+ ⅜
28⅝	9¼	ElCafts			262	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ¼
19⅝		ElsNot			112	16⅝	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
19½	12⅝	ElcRnt			253	13⅝	13	13⅝	+ ⅛
15½	2½	ElctMis			394	3⅜	3¼	3½	— ¼
13⅝	6½	ElronEl			121	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅜
14½	6⅝	EmpAir			1166	14½	14⅛	14⅛	
14⅝	5⅝	Emulex			93	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
8	3½	Endta			4	3	2⅝	2⅝	
8⅝	5¼	Endvco			20	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	6⅝	EndoLs			10152	8⅝	8	8	+ ⅛
34	15⅝	EnsCnv			309	20½	19⅝	20¼	+ ¼
20⅝	7⅝	EnFoct			47	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ½
21¼	10	EnzoBi			94	11½	11⅜	11½	— ⅛
26⅝	4⅝	Equat			260	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
8⅝	5⅝	EstOil	.20	2.9	19	7	7	7	— ⅛
39¼	23¼	EricTl	.85b	3.4	325	25⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ½
19⅝	11	EvnSut			10	19	19	19	
16⅛	7½	Exovir			1173	13½	13⅛	13¼	
		D							
17½	9⅝	DBA			59	16¼	15½	16	+ ½
4⅝	2⅝	DDI			108	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	6⅝	DEP			36	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
30¼	4⅝	DSC			3417	6½	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
37½	20⅝	DalsySy			1092	29¼	28⅝	29¼	— ⅛
30¼	21½	DataGen			200	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
7	3¼	DmnBlo			34	6⅝	6	6	— ⅛
106	82	DartGp	.12	.1	6	104	102	104	+2
21⅝	12⅝	Datcrd s	.24	1.3	267	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	8⅝	Dta IO			151	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	
9¼	3½	DtSwch			37	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
27¾	11	Datscp			97	27¼	26¾	26¾	— ¼
7⅝	3⅝	Dtsth			38	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
8⅝	3⅝	Daton			40	5½	5¼	5⅜	
7⅝	5¼	Dawson			21	5¼	5¼	5¼	
19¼	9⅝	DebSh s	.20	1.0	129	19⅝	19	19¼	
19⅝	9⅝	DecisDt			161	10½	10	10⅛	
30¼	20⅝	DeltaA	.72	2.7	51	27	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
2⅝	⅝	Deltaus			5	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	1⅝	Denelcr			127	⅝	½	⅝	
9¼	4⅝	DentMd			7	5½	5½	5½	
15	8	DiaPr			7	14¼	14¼	14¼	
5⅝	2⅝	Diasonc			430	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
13⅝	10	Dicsn			30	15½	15	15	— ½
15¼	3½	Diomed			66	4	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
30¼	12¼	DistCm			177	29¼	27	29¼	+ ½
34¼	22	Dionex			13	36¼	36½	36½	
28⅝	14	DirGnl	.20	.9	60	22¼	22	22¼	+ ⅛
36¼	24¼	DomB	1.32	3.7	55	36¼	35⅞	36¼	+ ⅛
27	16¼	DoyIDB	.88	4.1	20	21⅝	21½	21⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	4	Drantz	.20a	1.9	12	10½	10	10½	
19	8⅝	Dreslr			38	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ½
19⅝	11½	DrvGr			2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
25½	14⅝	DuncD s	.24	1.1	1356	22¼	22	22¼	— ⅛
12⅝	9⅝	Durlron	.56	4.6	31	12⅝	11⅞	12⅝	
25⅝	14⅝	DurFFl s	.15	1.5	1039	10	9⅝	10	+ ¼
7	3½	Dynscn			397	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	+ ⅛
30¼	17½	DynIntC			70	30¼	30½	30¼	
		E							
17¼	8½	FDP			45	8¼	7⅝	8	
10⅝	5⅝	FMI			482	10½	10⅛	10⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	5¼	FamRest			68	7½	7⅛	7⅛	
22½	10⅝	FarmPr			17	12	11⅞	11⅞	
68⅝	47⅝	FrmG	1.76	2.6	1893	67¼	65⅝	67	+1⅞
23½	13	FdGpS s			126	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
7¼	3⅝	Farolfi			277	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	7⅛	Fibrcm s			145	14⅝	14½



SOLUTION TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE, page 15 11/12/85

ACROSS

1 Yearns
6 Fall short
10 Dramatis personae
14 Perch
15 Entice
16 Kind of admiral
17 Dogie catcher
18 Algerian port
19 Heraldic border
20 J. D. Salinger work
23 Owned
24 Caravansary
25 Use
29 Northern European
32 Perform
35 Obstruct
36 Curtin or Seymour
37 —— mater
38 Humperdinck's fairy opera
41 Leave out
42 Nelson or Mary Baker
43 Upper crust
44 Transgress
45 Iron and Stone
46 Faye and Ghostley
47 Dunderhead
49 Chemical suffix
50 Film comedy team
58 Christiania, today
59 Footnote abbr.
60 Lorelei, e.g.
62 Thailand, formerly
63 Grind grain
64 Bring joy
65 Scarlett's spread
66 Mind
67 Resign

DOWN

1 Timetable abbr.
2 Arrange hair
3 Grayish-white
4 This, in Taxco
5 Horse-drawn carriage
6 Patterson of boxing fame
7 Nimbus
8 Persia, today
9 Give temporarily
10 Sing softly
11 Concerning aircraft
12 Garage or yard event
13 Low card
21 Voice vote
22 Type of code
25 Group character
26 "—— Vice," TV program
27 Like Malaya or Istria
28 Keen desire
29 Alights
30 Griffith or Williams
31 Cribbage piece
33 Where Minos ruled
34 Stories
36 Green stone
37 Cold-cuts center
39 Journey part
40 Freed
45 Simian
46 Residue
48 Fragrance
49 In a strange way
50 Misplaced
51 Gobi's site
52 V.I.P.'s car
53 Ancient Hebrew month
54 Green color
55 Vex
56 Apothecary's weight
57 Abominable Snowman
61 Bottom line, often

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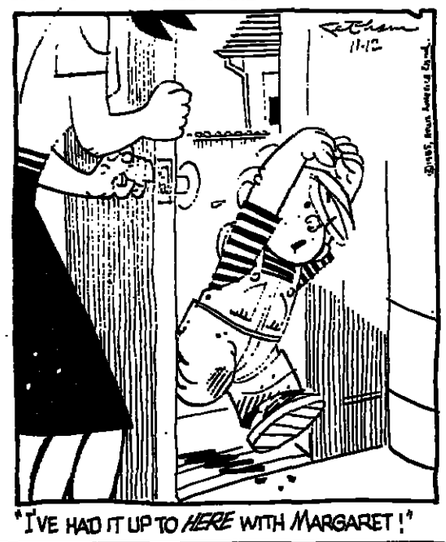
DENNIS THE MENACE



"I'VE HAD IT UP TO *HERE* WITH MARGARET!"

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YOMSS

EUQUE

TAUMER

DEXOUS

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: "_____"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: RUSTY SWASH AVENUE LEDGER

Answer: A political platform is something a candidate needs when he hasn't this— A LEG TO STAND ON

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Algarve	21	70	17	63	sh
Amsterdam	4	39	1	34	sh
Athens	19	66	10	50	fr
Barcelona	16	61	12	54	o
Belgrade	14	57	6	43	o
Berlin	3	37	3	37	r
Brussels	6	43	0	32	fr
Bucharest	13	55	1	34	fr
Budapest	9	48	6	43	o
Copenhagen	6	43	2	36	cl
Costa Del Sol	21	70	18	64	cl
Dublin	4	39	1	34	fr
Edinburgh	3	37	-1	30	sw
Florence	22	72	11	52	cl
Frankfurt	4	39	0	32	cl
Geneva	7	45	1	34	fr
Helsinki	5	41	4	39	cl
Istanbul	14	57	7	45	fr
Las Palmas	25	77	17	63	o
Lisbon	15	59	14	57	sl
London	6	43	1	34	fr
Madrid	18	64	10	50	o
Milan	10	50	10	50	fr
Moscow	4	39	1	34	r
Munich	3	37	1	34	fr
Nice	19	66	15	59	cl
Oslo	5	41	-2	28	sh
Paris	6	43	1	34	cl
Prague	4	39	1	34	fr
Reykjavik	3	37	2	36	cl
Rome	21	70	17	63	cl
Stockholm	2	36	0	32	sw
Strasbourg	6	43	-1	30	cl
Venice	11	52	10	50	o
Vienna	7	45	5	41	fr
Warsaw	6	43	4	39	sh
Zurich	4	39	2	36	fr
MIDDLE EAST					
Ankara	10	50	4	39	o
Beirut	—	—	—	—	na
Damascus	20	68	6	43	cl
Jerusalem	16	61	10	50	o
Tel Aviv	25	77	15	59	fr
OCEANIA					
Auckland	17	63	14	57	cl
Sydney	22	72	20	68	cl

ASIA	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Bangkok	31	88	24	75	sl
Beijing	4	39	-3	27	fr
Hong Kong	25	77	22	72	fr
Manila	31	88	27	81	o
New Delhi	25	77	15	59	fr
Seoul	2	36	0	32	fr
Shanghai	17	63	9	48	fr
Singapore	29	84	24	75	o
Taipei	21	70	19	66	o
Tokyo	18	64	14	57	fr
AFRICA					
Algiers	28	82	13	55	fr
Cairo	22	72	14	57	o
Cape Town	25	77	16	61	fr
Casablanca	26	79	17	63	o
Harare	25	77	15	59	o
Lagos	—	—	—	—	na
Nairobi	—	—	—	—	na
Tunis	27	81	12	54	fr
LATIN AMERICA					
Buenos Aires	15	59	10	50	o
Caracas	2	36	-2	28	cl
Lima	23	73	17	63	fr
Mexico City	27	81	8	46	pc
Rio de Janeiro	—	—	—	—	na
NORTH AMERICA					
Anchorage	2	36	-2	28	sw
Atlanta	24	75	14	57	pc
Boston	9	48	7	45	r
Chicago	10	50	2	36	r
Denver	0	32	-9	16	cl
Detroit	7	45	1	34	cl
Honolulu	29	84	21	70	pc
Houston	28	82	21	70	pc
Los Angeles	16	61	13	55	r
Miami	28	82	22	72	pc
Minneapolis	1	34	25	77	cl
Montreal	4	39	0	32	sw
Nassau	28	82	23	73	pc
New York	15	59	8	50	pc
San Francisco	12	54	5	41	pc
Seattle	5	41	-1	30	fr
Toronto	6	43	1	34	r
Washington	20	68	7	45	pc

cl-cloudy; fo-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sw-snow; sl-sleet; t-thunderstorms.

TUESDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Slight. FRANKFURT: Rain. Temp. 4—0 (39—32). LONDON: Showers. Temp. 4—0 (39—32). MADRID: Showers. Temp. 18—11 (64—52). NEW YORK: Rain. Temp. 15—8 (59—46). PARIS: Showers. Temp. 5—2 (41—28). ROME: Overcast. Temp. 18—14 (64—61). TEL AVIV: NA. ZURICH: Snow. Temp. 4—0 (39—32). BANGKOK: Thunderstorms. Temp. 33—25 (91—77). HONG KONG: Fair. Temp. 26—20 (79—68). MANILA: Fair. Temp. 31—23 (88—73). SEOUL: Foggy. Temp. 5—1 (41—34). SINGAPORE: Thunderstorms. Temp. 30—24 (86—75). TOKYO: Fair. Temp. 19—13 (66—55).

PEANUTS

BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY

ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN

GARFIELD

BOOKS

THE MASTER OF THE FORGE: A West African Odyssey

By Harold Courlander. 224 pages. $16.95. Crown Publishers Inc., 1 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10016.

By Elizabeth Alexander

HUNDREDS of years ago in the western Sudanese kingdom of Joliba, caretakers of local history were *djelis*: bards who preserved and sang their people's stories. Today, in Bethesda, Maryland, a novelist and folklorist named Harold Courlander writes that he "became the *djeli* of Numukeba of Naradnga," the ancient folk-hero Courlander has created in his latest novel.

"The Master of the Forge" is a prose epic that follows the blacksmith Numukeba on his 11-year journey from his village in search of honor and truth. His purpose? "I do not know what I am looking for, only that I am living out my story," says Numukeba, placing himself in a long line of heroes questing spiritually, as well as physically.

Like England's *Lancelot* and Mali's Sundiata before him, Numukeba's venture becomes an adventure, all in the name of honor and the faith that his "story" will guide him. He has cinematic encounters with evil, slays foes, does good deeds, and most importantly, augments the faith that sent him out in the first place.

Numukeba is a sober, *straightfaced* hero. His philosophy is strongly delineated and appealing. Though Courlander lets him sound like a fortune cookie at times, he also quietly points to the larger lessons embedded in daily activities. Joliba is a world where ritual and community are profoundly respected. This strong sense of alliance and kinship makes Numukeba's self-imposed odyssey all the more poignant.

Indeed, in ancient Joliba, what goes around, comes around. A character is a slave one minute and a noble the next. At one point, Numukeba is changed into a dog by the wizard Etchuba. Courlander subtly and successfully challenges conventional social hierarchy through these transformations. Unfortunately, he does not extend the challenge to the world of women, who are scarcely mentioned and exist only to procreate, to heal and to gather by the river.

Courlander has some lovely passages illustrating his hero's reverence for the natural world, such as this monologue to a wise rhinoceros:

"'Have you discovered honor in this wilderness? If so, tell me what it looks like. If it is invisible, where do you hide it? Does it live in your heart? And when you die and the vultures claim your heart, where will your honor be then?' As Numukeba went on talking, the rhinoceros dropped to his forelimbs and then lay on the earth, watching and listening."

Creating a world in which one has never lived is no easy task. "The Master of the Forge" is filled with details, but at times they are clichés, evocative of "Africa" through stock words and a clipped, formal diction, as in this opening paragraph:

"Numukeba, the blacksmith, forged at the forge, completing the last iron link for his coat of chain mail. He heated it to a white glow and tempered it in millet water. When it was done he fastened it in place and hung the vest over his shoulders testing its fit. His slave said to him, 'Master, the armor becomes you.' Numukeba answered, 'Iron does not turn away weapons because it "becomes" but because it contains the life force of the sun.' And the slave answered, 'Yes, Master, it is so.'"

Because the epic form is so familiar, the language between setting out and coming home must truly sparkle to distinguish the work. Courlander's does not. But it is steady *and functional*; while not lyrical, it trots along at an even gait. It can move large spaces of time with a few gracefully tossed sentences. With the affecting line "I am Numukeba. I am here," Courlander places his hero in a great tradition of literary cries of "I am," of finding the central self through adversity.

Men no longer venture forth on horseback in search of truth. But they do wrestle with their own faith. This is neither a bona fide African epic nor a purely historical work. It is a gentle, quiet tale about a man "who understands the mysteries of iron" and his quest to understand his own fate.

Elizabeth Alexander teaches creative writing at Boston University. She wrote this review for The Washington Post.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

THE Nimzovich Memorial Tournament, held in Naestved, Denmark, to mark the 50th anniversary of the death of Aron Nimzovich, the great Latvian-Danish player, theoretician and teacher, ended in a tie for first place among Walter Browne of Berkeley, Calif., Bent Larsen of Denmark and Rafael Vaganian of the Soviet Union.

For some time now Browne's forte has been to milk the Queen's Indian Defense of gallons of points, no matter whether he has Black or White. One can see him at it again in his encounter with Predrag Nikolic of Yugoslavia.

The popularity of 4 P-QR3 against the Queen's Indian has not let up. It is quite remarkable that this prophylactic, which is directed against a pin with . . . B-N5 after N-B3, should give the defense such headaches.

There is a tricky question whether the immediate advance with 4 . . . P-Q4 has any more merit than the more usual 4 . . . B-N2; 5 N-B3, P-Q4. Of course, 4 . . . P-Q4 gives the black QB greater flexibility, yet it is doubtful that any option other that fianchettoing it would ever be exercised.

Once Black plays 4 . . . P-Q4, he is committed, after 5 PxP, to the recapture with 5 . . . PxP, since 5 . . . Nxp?; 6P-K4 gives White a strong center with gain of tempo.

It would have been more usual for White to play 9 B-Q3, but then 9 . . . B-N2; 10 O-O, N-B3; 11 N-K5 would let Black resolve the central tension by 11 . . . PxP; 12 NxN, BxN; 13 PxP, with a very minimal advantage for White. Browne's alternative, 9 B-K2, excluded this possibility.

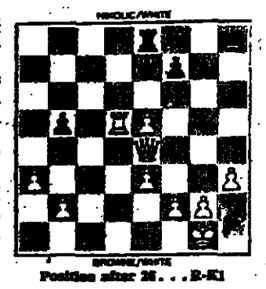
It is not clear what Black's best method for reducing the positional pressure would have been after 11 N-K5; 13 NxN, PxN converted the game into a battle to see who gets the vital open queen file.

Probably Nikolic should have interpolated the exchange of queens with 14 . . . QxQ; 15KRxQ before playing 15 B-QB3. Then 16 P-K6, PxP; 17 BxPch, K-R1 would not have made evident how White could *demonstrate any real superiority*.

The immediate 14 . . . B-QB3 let Browne gain tempos with 15 Q-N4 (threatening 16 B-KR6), K-R1; 16 QR-Q1.

Nikolic's 19 . . . Q-R1 envisaged 20 . . . P-QN4, but after Browne's 20 B-R4!, BxB; 21 QxB to persist with 21 . . . P-QN4? would have meant losing a pawn to 22 . BxBP! (22 . . . RxB?; 23 R-Q8ch).

On 23 B-Q5, it was of no use to play 23 . . . P-B4, since 24 PxP e.p., RxP; 25 QxP!, QxQ; 26 BxQ, BxB? would have invited 27 R-Q8ch. Moreover, 23 . . . Q-Q2? would have proved a disaster after 24 P-K6!



Position after 26 . . . R-K1

Thus, Nikolic abandoned a pawn with 23 . . BxB; 24 RxB, Q-K2, 25QxKP.

After 26 . . . R-K1, Browne forced the win of another pawn by 27 Q-B2!, R-QB1; 28 Q-B5, R-B2 (28 . . . Q-K3; 29 QxQ, PxQ; 30 R-Q6, R-K1; 31 K-B1 creates a winning rook-and-pawn ending); 29 Q-Q3!

Since a defense against 30 R-Q8ch yields White 31 QxP with decisive advantage, Nikolic gave up.

QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE

White	Black	White	Black
Browne	Nikolic	Browne	Nikolic
1 P-Q4	N-KB3 16	QR-Q1	Q-K2
2 P-QB4	P-K3 17	B-KB3	B-Q2
3 N-KB3	P-QN4 18	BxB	QxB
4 P-QR3	P-B4 19	B-Q3	Q-R1
5 P-K3	PxP 20	B-R4	Q-R2
6 N-B3	N-B3 21	B-B3	Q-R1
7 B-N5	Q-N3 22	Q-B4	Q-R2
8 P-K3	P-B4 23	B-Q5	P-QN4
9 B-K2	B-N2 24	BxB	BxB
10 O-O	N-K5 25	QxQP	Q-K2
11 N-K5	PxP 26	R-B7	R-K1
12 PxP	N-K1 27	Q-B2	R-QB1
13 NxN	BxN 28	Q-B5	R-B2
14 BxN	PxN 29	Q-Q3	Resigns

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse Nov. 11

Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ABN	546	547
ACF Holding	247	245
AEGON	108.70	106.30
AKZO	129.50	128.20
Ahold	282.50	277
AMEV	78.30	76
A'Dam Rubber	9.35	9.20
Amro Bank	99.80	99.30
BVG	227	228
Buehrmann T	172	173
Caland Hldg	27.70	27.60
Elsevier-NDU	150	147
Fokker	80.40	79
Gist Brocades	245	244.30
Heineken	192.40	189.50
Hoogovens	74.10	74.10
KLM	53	53.30
Naarden	55.50	54.70
Nat Nedder	81.80	79.80
Nedlloyd	185.40	184.30
Oce Vander G	363.50	363
Pakhoed	80.40	79.30
Philips	53.40	52.50
Robeco	80	79.50
Rodamco	135.70	135.40
Rolinco	72.90	72.30
Rorento	47.20	47.20
Royal Dutch	183.50	182.90
Unilever	344	342.70
Van Ommeren	28.60	28.30
VMF Stork	243	243
VNU	257.50	252

ANP-CBS Gen'l Index : 232.60
Previous : 230.70

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
AEG-Telefunken	240.50	244.50
Allianz Vers	1740	1782
Altana	423	428
BASF	242	243.20
Bayer	256.80	256.20
Bay Hypo Bank	429	427.50
Bay Vereinsbank	432	435
BBC	292	291
BHF-Bank	431	430
BMW	543	550
Commerzbank	265.70	271.50
Cont Gummi	164	165.30
Daimler-Benz	1231	1220
Degussa	451	458
Deutsche Babcock	221	229
Deutsche Bank	712.50	712.50
Dresdner Bank	342.50	343.50
GHH	215	217
Harpener	352	361
Hochtief	770	770
Hoechst	254	255.50
Horsch	165	167.50
Horten	206	206
Hussel	365	368
IWKA	304	307
Kali + Salz	328.50	323
Karstadt	287	288
Kaufhof	314	315.50
Kloeckner H-D	348	329
Kloeckner Werke	95	96.50
Krupp Stahl	189	189
Linde	572	583
Lufthansa	215	217
MAN	256.50	N.A.
Mannesmann	254.50	262
Muench Rueck	2300	2340
Nixdorf	562	566.50
PKI	N.A.	—
Porsche	1244	1250
Preussag	248	247
PWA	162.50	159.80
RWE	202.50	205
Rheinmetall	477	475
Schering	644.70	638
SEL	349.80	350
Siedlerg	656.50	662
Thyssen	177.50	176.50
Veba	272.50	270
Volkswagenwerk	412	412
Wella	652	650

Commerzbank Index : 1742.90
Previous : 1753.08

Hong Kong

	Close	Prev.
Bk East Asia	22.90	22.70
Cheung Kong	20.40	20.60
China Light	17.70	18
Green Island	8.25	8.25
Hang Seng Bank	44.25	N.A.
Henderson	2.775	N.A.
China Gas	12.70	N.A.
HK Electric	8.55	N.A.
HK Realty A	12.10	N.A.
HK Hotels	34.50	N.A.
HK Land	6.85	N.A.
HK Shang Bank	7.70	N.A.
HK Telephone	9.55	N.A.
HK Yaumatei	3.60	N.A.
HK Wharf	7.45	N.A.
Hutch Whampoa	27.60	N.A.
Hysan	0.63	N.A.
Int'l City	0.98	N.A.
Jardine	13.20	N.A.
Jardine Sec	15.30	N.A.
Kowloon Motor	10.60	N.A.
Miramar Hotel	46	N.A.
New World	8.40	N.A.
SHK Props	13.10	N.A.
Sletux	2	N.A.
Swire Pacific A	29	N.A.
Tai Cheung	2.05	N.A.
Wah Kwong	0.83	N.A.
Wing On Co	1.75	N.A.
Winsor	4.95	N.A.
World Int'l	2.325	N.A.

Hang Seng Index : 1722.40
Previous : 1722.38

Johannesburg

	Close	Prev.
AECI	725	725
Anglo American	N.A.	—
Anglo Am Gold	19800	18750
Barlows	1180	1160
Blyvoor	1560	1550
Buffels	7400	7225
De Beers	1440	1445
Driefontein	5200	5000
Elands	1675	1630
GFSA	3400	3375
Harmony	3000	2925
Hlveld Steel	590	600
Kloof	2325	2200
Nedbank	865	840
Pres Steyn	6475	6700
Rustenbg	2325	2250
SA Brews	665	655
St Helena	4050	3900
Sasol	870	870
West Holding	7550	8000

Composite Stock Index : 1189.10
Previous : N.A.

London

	Close	Prev.
AA Corp	99½	99½
Allied-Lyons	283	284
Anglo Am Gold	557½	553¼
Ass Brit Foods	264	266
Ass Dairies	157	157
Barclays	429	414
Bass	647	652
B.A.T.	300	303
Beecham	293	326
BICC	235	238
BL	30	30
Blue Circle	563	570
BOC Group	297	300
Boots	218	225
Bowater Indus	313	315
BP	550	556
Brit Home St	317	315
Brit Telecom	191	193
Brit Aerospace	448	453
Britoil	208	213
BTR	373	373
Burmah	299	304
Cable Wireless	625	630
Cadbury Schw	147	149
Charter Cons	216	218
Commercial U	252	257
Cons Gold	482	482
Courtaulds	167	168
Dalgety	438	458
De Beers ¢	417	410
Distillers	455	458
Driefontein	5151/2	5141/2
Elsons	405	410
Free St Ged	519½	519½
GEC	168	164
Gen Accident	703	708
GKN	256	254
Glaxo ¢	14 37/32	15 3/64
Grand Met	366	368
GRE	720	733
Guinness	315	316
GUS	940	960
Hanson	219	220
Hawker	423	429
ICI	667	674
Imperial Group	215	216
Jaguar	327	328
Land Securities	318	322
Legal General	709	714
Lloyds Bank	479	479
Lonrho	166	165
Lucas	466	468
Marks and Sp	178	184
Metal Box	545	551
Midland Bank	447	442
Nat West Bank	702	697
P and O	426	430
Pilkington	290	292
Plessey	140	142
Prudential	729	732
Racal Elect	136	138
Randfontein	563½	563½
Rank	474	474
Reed Intl	667	681
Reuters	349	350
Royal Dutch ¢	43¼43	35/14
RTZ	529	534
Scaltch	765	775
Sainsbury	358	360
Sears Holdings	109½	112
Shell	661	665
STC	84	84
Std Chartered	464	469
Sun Alliance	536	538
Tate and Lyle	535	528
Tesco	293	295
Thorn EMI	384	392
T.I. Group	407	413
Trafalgar Hse	368	378
THF	146	145
Ultramar	211	218
Unilever ¢	11 45/64	12
United Biscuits	199	197
Vickers	308	310
Woolworth	381	393

F.T. 30 Index : 1070.30
Previous : 1082.50
F.T.S.E.100 Index : 1374.20
Previous : 1390.18

Milan

	Close	Prev.
Banca Comm	24160	24590
Cisalpine	11801	12240
Cred Ital	3135	3200
Erikania	11750	11920
Formitalia	12470	13851
Fiat	4590	4699
Generali	63800	64610
IFI	11740	12195
Italcementi	48500	49200
Italgas	2022	2075
Italmobiliari	135000	137500
Mediobanca	124200	125975
Montedison	2302	2400
NBA	3601	3725
Olivetti	7380	7420
Pirelli	3375	3415
RAS	118500	120000
Rinascente	970	1000
SIP	2651	2683
SNIA	1299½	1316
Snia	4316	4370
Standa	14950	15180
Stet	3598	3620

MIB Current Index : 1764
Previous : 1793

Stockholm

	Close	Prev.
AGA	162	163
Alfa Laval	244	242
Asea	307	300
Astra	495	490
Atlas Copco	141	142
Boliden	N.Q.	184
Electrolux	182	181
Ericsson	197	205
Esselte	280	285
Handelsbanken	206	203
Pharmacia	191	192
Saab-Scania	470	N.A.
Sandvik	570	570
Skanska	96.50	96
SKF	259	263
SwedishMatch	226	229
Volvo	242	238

Affaersvaerlden Index : 415.98
Previous : N.A.

Sydney

	Close	Prev.
ACI	3.10	3.05
ANZ	5.10	5.04
BHP	9.28	9.09
Boral	3.35	3.28
Bougainville	1.95	1.96
Castlemaine	8.16	8.16
Coles	4.15	4.12
Comalco	1.82	1.80
CRA	5.66	5.60
CSR	3.35	3.40
Dunlop	2.38	2.40
Elders Ixl	3.02	2.95
ICI Australia	2.35	2.32
Kopellan	2.25	2.15
MIM	2.58	2.50
Alver	3.55	3.60
Nat Aust Bank	4.85	4.80
News Corp	9	8.60
N Broken Hill	2.34	2.40
Poseidon	3.65	3.65
Qld Coal Trust	1.53	1.51
Santos	5.48	5.48
Thomas Nation	2.43	2.43
Western Mining	3.50	3.42
Westpac Banking	5.06	4.82
Woodside	1.40	1.39

All Ordinaries Index : 1631.70
Previous : 1612.50

Tokyo

	Close	Prev.
Akai	381	380
Asahi Chem	782	781
Asahi Glass	655	655
Bank of Tokyo	750	751
Bridgestone	550	542
Canon	1100	1140
Casio	1740	1780
Citen	420	416
Dai Nippon Print	1130	1160
Daiwa House	899	918
Daiwa Securities	790	804
Fanuc	7630	7680
Fuji Bank	1480	1470
Fuji Photo	1980	1990
Fujitsu	945	957
Hitachi	689	698
Hitachi Cable	652	658
Honda	1130	1140
Japan Air Lines	6330	6200
Kalima	503	489
Kansai Power	1890	1890
Kawasaki Steel	138	138
Kirin Brewery	775	772
Komatsu	525	528
Kubota	357	359
Kyocera	3950	3930
Matsu Elec Inds	1160	1150
Matsu Elec Works	985	912
Mitsubishi Bank	1480	1470
Mitsubishi Chem	502	505
Mitsubishi Elec	335	338
Mitsubishi Heavy	369	374
Mitsubishi Corp	600	594
Mitsui and Co	424	417
Mitsukoshi	614	615
Nitsumi	700	700
NEC	1110	1120
NGK Insulators	870	845
Nikko Sec	754	763
Nippon Kogaku	880	883
Nippon Oil	780	776
Nippon Steel	158	159
Nippon Yusen	368	378
Nissan	389	390
Nomura Sec	1050	1070
Olympus	995	991
Pioneer	1380	1400
Ricoh	1050	1080
Sharp	836	836
Shimazu	812	822
Shinetsu Chemical	784	796
Sony	3750	3790
Sumitomo Bank	1690	1680
Sumitomo Chem	248	248
Sumitomo Marine	721	729
Sumitomo Metal	141	140
Taisei Corp	333	333
Taisho Marine	591	593
Takeda Chem	900	900
TDK	3950	3980
Tellin	360	365
Tokio Marine	960	958
Tokyo Elec. Power	2340	2380
Toppan Printing	880	882
Toray Ind	521	522
Toshiba	354	355
Toyota	1110	1130
Yamaichi Sec	715	721

Nikkei/D.J. Index : 13021.34
Previous : 12851.85
New Index : 1018.79
Previous : 1012.83

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Adia	4650	4670
Alusuisse	715	720
Autophon	6300	6500
Bank Leu	4250	4275
Brown Boveri	1905	1920
Ciba Geigy	3450	3475
Credit Suisse	3250	3250
Elektrowatt	3390	3325
Holderbank	N.Q.	—
Interdiscount	3290	3360
Jacob Suchard	7825	7850
Jelmoli	3300	3400
Landis Gy

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SPORTS

Soviet Gym Monopoly Ended

Two Chinese, Romanian, East German Take Titles

By Anne S. Crowley
The Associated Press

MONTREAL — The Soviet Union's monopoly on gold medals at the World Gymnastics Championships was ended Sunday, with Tong Fei and Li Ning of China, Daniela Silivas of Romania and Gabriele Fahnrich of East Germany winning titles on the closing day of competition.

But Soviet gymnasts continued their domination of the weeklong event, winning nine of the 30 medals awarded Sunday in addition to the men's and women's team and all-around titles they already owned.

Tong won for his floor exercise and on the high bar, while Silivas scored a perfect 10.0 on the four-inch (10-centimeter) balance beam. Li shared the men's ring title with the Soviet Union's Yuri Korolev and Fahnrich won easily on the uneven parallel bars.

Korolev, the all-around champion, also won the vault title and teammate Valentin Mogilnyi took two golds.

Elena Shoushounova and Oksana Omeliantchik of the Soviet Union, who tied for the women's all-around title Saturday night, each won one gold, Shoushounova on the vault and Omeliantchik, with the second 10 of the day, in the floor exercise.

Fahnrich scored 9.950 on the bars to beat out teammate Dagmar Kersten. The Soviet Union did not have a competitor in this event because of the controversial decision Saturday to pull Irina Baraksanova and Olga Mostepanova out of the all-around final in favor of Omeliantchik and Shoushomova.

If withdrawn from one competition, a gymnast must withdraw from the rest of the meet, and Baraksanova and Mostepanova were the only Soviet qualifiers on bars.

The only American to qualify for the apparatus final was Sabrina Mar of Monterey, California, who tied for sixth on the vault.

Ecaterina Szabo of Romania, who won four golds and a silver at the Olympics, managed only two individual silvers at this competition.

Tong, the silver medalist on the high bar at the 1984 Games, started the day's competition by winning the floor exercise, scoring a 9.9 of a possible 10.0.

Mogilnyi scored 9.9s on his pommel horse and parallel bar routines to win those events. On the bars, he tied with East Germany's Sylvio Kroll, who took bronze in the men's all-around, while the Olympic all-around champion, Koji Gushiken of Japan, was third.

Reuters

Daniela Silivas of Romania flipped up a perfect score of 10 and won the world championships' title on the balance beam.

Montreal, Winnipeg Win in CFL

The Associated Press

MONTREAL — Quarterback Joe Barnes passed for almost 400 yards Sunday and rookie Tony Johns scored touchdowns on runs of 3 and 1 yards as the Montreal Concordes beat the Ottawa Rough Riders, 30-20, in the Canadian Football League's East Division semifinal playoff.

In the West Division semifinal, the Winnipeg Blue Bombers survived six turnovers to defeat the visiting Edmonton Eskimos, 22-15, as the wide receiver James Murphy scored twice.

A crowd of 11,372 — well below expectations — shivered through freezing temperatures in Montreal, but Barnes and his teammates gave the spectators much to cheer in the last 17 minutes when the Concordes broke open a 16-13 game.

They took a 23-13 lead just before the third quarter ended, with Barnes throwing a 20-yard touchdown pass to Nick Arakgi, his favorite target in the game. Arakgi shook free from two would-be tacklers to score.

Barnes then engineered a five-play, 63-yard touchdown drive that ended with Johns scoring from the one 3:56 into the fourth quarter. The Montreal quarterback, playing in his fifth game since being acquired on Sept. 30 from the Calgary Stampeders, expertly used the screen pass — with one to Johns gaining 23 yards — to move the Concordes down the field.

In Winnipeg, Manitoba, the defending Grey Cup champion Blue Bombers scored their winning points after consecutive turnovers late in the third quarter, when they were trailing by 15-14.

Winnipeg's wide receiver Jeff Boyd fumbled the ball and Edmonton recovered near its goal line, but on the next play the Eskimos' running back Milson Jones fumbled and Winnipeg recovered, then got a touchdown on the next play.

With five minutes left in the game, Winnipeg's defense stopped the Eskimos on a third-and-three gamble at the Bombers' eight-yard line to ensure victory.

The Bombers lost four of six fumbles during a game played in 16-degree (minus 9 Celsius) temperature and quarterback Tom Clements threw two interceptions. The Eskimos lost two of three fumbles and their rookie quarterback, Damon Allen, who had replaced the injured Matt Dunigan, threw two interceptions.

It was the third year in a row that Winnipeg had played host to Edmonton in the West semifinal and won.

Dolphins' Super-Duper Pass Trumps Jets; Cowboys Win by 6, Chargers in Overtime

Reuters-UPI

Tony Peters knocked down a pass intended for the Cowboys' Doug Cosbie, but at game's end it was the Redskins who likely had been knocked out of the playoffs by a 13-7 defeat.

By Gerald Eskenazi
New York Times Service

MIAMI — The New York Jets and the Miami Dolphins fought to the end Sunday, a classic struggle between a young team trying to establish itself and a club that has been one of the best in the National Football League for several seasons.

It seemed, with only 66 seconds remaining, that the Jets had ended the Dolphins' dominance of the American Football Conference's Eastern Division. They took a 17-14 lead on a 20-yard touchdown pass into the outstretched arms of Rocky Klever.

But Dan Marino spotted Mark Duper, activated only Saturday, in a one-on-one matchup with the defensive back Bobby Jackson and hit him for a juggled, 50-yard touchdown pass with 41 seconds left that gave the Dolphins to a 21-17 victory.

Duper, playing his first game since breaking a leg two contests into the season, had caught a 60-yard pass for Miami's first touchdown, in the second quarter. He set a club record of 217 yards with eight receptions, helping Miami avoid losing a third straight game for the first time in nine seasons.

The Jets' defense had to battle injuries as well as Marino and his receivers. Kirk Springs, the strong safety, was hurt early and replaced by the rookie Rich Miano. The regular right cornerback, Russell Carter, was sidelined prior to the game with a back injury; another rookie, Kerry Glenn, started.

Pat Leahy, the Jets' kicker, had his problems, too, missing on field goal tries from 41, 37 and 42 yards.

Cowboys 13, Redskins 7: Tony Dorsett tied a team record with his 76th touchdown and Rafael Septien kicked two field goals to keep Dallas tied for first place in the NFC East, United Press International reported from Washington.

Dorsett, a nine-year veteran, scored on a 48-yard pass from Danny White with Dallas leading, 6-0, early in the third period. Dorsett beat the linebacker Monte Coleman, activated off the injured list only Saturday, on a delay play down the middle of the field and tied Bob Hayes' team record.

Joe Theismann, the Redskins' quarterback who threw five interceptions during the defending NFC champions' season-opening 44-14 defeat in Dallas, was only 14-of-31 passing with three interceptions. He was sacked six times for losses of 52 yards, with the defensive end Jim Jeffcoat getting five sacks to set a team record.

Dallas held the NFL's No. 1 ground game in check, limiting the Redskins to 124 yards rushing.

John Riggins, with his second carry of the game, moved past O.J. Simpson into fourth place on the all-time NFL rushing list. Riggins, who gained 34 yards on seven carries — and had only one in the second half — has 11,261 yards to Simpson's 11,236.

Chargers 40, Raiders 34: Lionel James scored on a 17-yard run 3:44 into overtime to beat Los Angeles in a dramatic game in San Diego, The Associated Press reported.

Dan Fouts, who passed for 436 yards and four touchdowns, quarterbacked the Chargers on an 80-yard drive to the winning touchdown after they got the kickoff to begin the overtime.

In ending a four-year, seven-game losing streak at the hands of the Raiders, the Chargers sent the game into overtime when Fouts threw a 14-yard touchdown pass to the veteran wide receiver Charlie Joiner with 53 seconds left in regulation. That time, the Chargers went 71 yards in less than a minute.

The Raiders had taken a 34-27 lead with 1:49 left as Marc Wilson threw his third touchdown pass, a 24-yarder to Todd Christensen.

But Los Angeles did not have an eight-point lead because the Chargers' linebacker Billy Ray Smith had blocked Chris Bahr's point-after kick in the second period.

It May Be the U.S. 'Orphan Academy,' But They Still Play Football There

By Charles Hillinger
Los Angeles Times Service

NEW LONDON, Connecticut — High on a hill overlooking the west bank of the Thames River is Cadet Memorial Field, home of the U.S. Coast Guard Academy's football team.

The Coast Guard Academy is one of the U.S. service academies. The best known of these, Army, Navy and Air Force, rank among the powerhouses of collegiate football from time to time.

The Air Force team, for instance, is 10-0 this season, and ranked fifth in the nation. Army is 7-2. Navy is having a tough time at 3-6.

The Coast Guard Academy's team? Many do not even know the academy exists.

There is no national radio or television coverage of the Coast Guard Academy team. There is not even local coverage. And one has to look hard to find a Coast Guard score listed among the results newspapers publish.

The major academies play such Division I-A teams as Notre Dame, Penn State and one another. Coast Guard Academy, a Division III team, plays such New England teams as Norwich, Rensselaer Polytechnic, Union and Trinity.

The Coast Guard Academy is the smallest of the service academies, with an enrollment of 765 cadets. Even the Merchant Marine Academy at Kings Point, New York, has a four-figure enrollment.

No wonder they call it the orphan academy.

There certainly is no recruiting of football players here, and hardly a year passes when one of the stars turns out to be a cadet who never played in high school.

This year's top receiver, John Rendon, 19, a sophomore from Hudson, New Hampshire, had never played football in his life before entering the academy.

There are no cheerleaders at the Coast Guard Academy. The freshman class, known collectively as the Swabs, is traditionally assigned by upper classmen to cheer loud and long. Every cadet is required to attend every home game. There is a reason: Not many others show up.

Whenever Coast Guard scores, all the freshmen pour out of the stands and run behind a goal post, where each swab does as many pushups as the home team's score to that point.

Coast Guard has two nicknames, Cadets and Bears. A real live bear was the team's mascot for 58 years — actually, there were 31 bears in that period — until last year, when Connecticut banned the ownership of dangerous wild animals except by zoos and laboratories.

It was just as well. Objee, as the bear was always called — short for objectionable — was forever escaping and raising hell. One year, students from arch rival Norwich University in Northfield, Vermont, kidnapped Objee and began driving north in a van toward Vermont. Objee took exception to that and destroyed the inside of the vehicle.

Long before the students had reached the state line, they phoned the academy, admitted their crime and said they were returning Objee as quickly as possible.

This year, the mascot is a cadet dressed in a bear suit.

Coast Guard finished its season Saturday with a 4-6 record after beating the Marist College Red Foxes of Poughkeepsie, New York. The score was 17-13.

It was a typical season. The last winning year was 1977; in 62 seasons of football, Coast Guard has had 18 winning teams, 36 losers and 8 that broke even.

The coach these days is Bob (Campi) Campiglia, 44. "No way is this like football at the other academies," he readily admitted. He ought to know, since he is in his fourth year as coach and was an assistant for 10 years before that.

"They have their thing, we have ours," he said. "It's a matter of knowing the house you live in. Envious? No. But it would be nice if we were mentioned when people talked about service academies."

Respirator Keeping Lindbergh Alive; Family Faces 'Very Hard Decision'

By Cynthia Roberts
The Associated Press

STRATFORD, New Jersey — Pelle Lindbergh, the all-star goalie of the Philadelphia Flyers of the National Hockey League, who was critically injured in an automobile accident, still was being kept alive Monday by a respirator and his family faces "a very hard decision" about the life-support system the team's doctor said.

Doctor Edward Viner said further examinations Monday had confirmed the original diagnosis that "he remains brain dead as we found him to be yesterday and a prognosis continues to be incompatible with life."

Lindbergh, 26, the league's top goaltender last season, did not breathe for 10 to 15 minutes after the accident early Sunday in nearby Somerdale, Viner said. He also said Lindbergh had a blood alcohol level of .24 when his Porsche ran off the road. A motorist is considered legally drunk if he exceeds a .10 blood alcohol level.

"He had a fair amount to drink," said Viner. "Pelle Lindbergh was not a drunk. He did drink too much" Saturday night. "Kids have done this after games for years. I hope that sends a very strong message to student athletes."

Viner said that no decision about the life-support system would be made until Lindbergh's father, Sigge, arrived from Sweden later Monday.

Lindbergh's fiancee, Kerstin Pietzsch; his mother, Anna Lisa Lindbergh; and a brother-in-law were at John F. Kennedy Memorial Hospital-Stratford Division.

"I've warned" the family "that that decision might have to be made," Viner said. "It may be that it won't have to be made.

"But because he is so strong and healthy otherwise," the doctor said, "it may well be that it will be a very hard decision that will have to be made. But that won't be an issue for at least 48 hours."

Reuters-UPI

Pelle Lindbergh

Lindbergh's red turbocharged Porsche ran off a Camden County road before dawn Sunday and crashed into a concrete wall, causing severe injuries to his spinal cord and brain stem, doctors at the hospital said.

Two passengers in the car also were injured. Edward T. Parvin, 28, of Mount Ephraim was listed in critical condition with a skull fracture in Cooper Hospital-University Medical Center in Camden. Kathyleen McNeal, 22, of Ridley Park, Pennsylvania, was in stable condition at the Stratford hospital with injuries to her liver and spleen.

Pietzsch, who is Swedish, said Lindbergh had gone to The Coliseum, a restaurant and athletic complex in Voorhees, where the team practices, to meet teammates about 1 A.M. Sunday following a victory over the Boston Bruins in Philadelphia on Saturday night.

At about 5:40 A.M., Lindbergh's sports car, moving at a high rate of speed, failed to negotiate a sharp curve on Somerdale Road and smashed into a wall in front of an elementary school, police said.

Emergency personnel said he had a pulse when they arrived, but that he went into cardiac arrest moments later and cardiopulmonary resuscitation was used.

The brain stem controls the body's basic functions, such as breathing.

"I want him to live, but I want him to be a person," Pietzsch said, crying. She and Lindbergh became engaged last fall and were planning to be married within a year.

"He wasn't even going to go out," she said. "We went home together after the game, but he decided he should go out to meet the guys. He left about 1 o'clock.

"I always worried about a car accident, but he laughed at me. He told me not to worry, but I worried, you know, I worried.

"And when there was the knock on the door this morning, I thought it was Pelle."

It was the police, telling her of the accident.

SCOREBOARD

Football

Selected U.S. College Conference Standings

	W	L	T	Pts	OP	W	L	T	Pts	OP
ATLANTIC COAST	Conference					All Games				
Maryland	4	0	0	125	40	6	3	0	224	122
Ga. Tech	4	1	0	95	45	6	2	1	174	92
Clemson	4	2	0	136	88	5	4	0	176	151
Virginia	3	2	0	127	95	5	4	0	217	162
N.Carolina	3	2	0	86	107	5	4	0	181	176
N.Caro.St.	2	4	0	102	158	3	7	0	167	274
Wk.Forest	1	5	0	89	133	4	6	0	202	208
Duke	0	5	0	40	134	2	7	0	139	212
BIG EIGHT	Conference					All Games				
Nebraska	5	0	0	169	54	8	1	0	335	103
Oklahoma	4	0	0	199	32	6	1	0	240	73
Okla.St.	3	1	0	90	58	7	1	0	201	107
Colorado	3	2	0	110	47	6	3	0	181	123
Kansas	1	4	0	78	108	5	5	0	254	205
Missouri	1	4	0	78	164	1	8	0	167	287
Iowa St.	1	4	0	69	197	3	6	0	119	294
Kansas St.	1	4	0	39	172	1	8	0	87	244
BIG TEN	Conference					All Games				
Ohio St.	5	1	0	197	114	8	1	0	291	166
Iowa	5	1	0	191	86	8	1	0	354	109
Michigan	4	1	1	166	36	7	1	1	240	51
Minnesota	4	2	0	160	104	6	3	0	257	148
Illinois	3	2	1	126	162	4	4	1	189	259
Mich. St.	3	3	0	142	162	5	4	0	171	195
Purdue	2	4	0	127	192	4	5	0	229	258
Wisconsin	1	5	0	107	158	4	5	0	212	215
Indiana	1	5	0	91	185	4	5	0	206	265
Northwstrn	1	5	0	68	176	3	6	0	150	253
BIG SKY	Conference					All Games				
Nev.-Reno	6	1	0	282	108	9	1	0	399	148
Idaho	5	1	0	192	90	8	2	0	359	178
Boise St.	5	1	0	173	107	6	3	0	219	153
Weber St.	3	3	0	205	177	5	4	0	331	252
Idaho St.	3	3	0	180	153	5	4	0	277	213
Montana	1	5	0	108	231	2	7	0	172	344
N.Arizona	1	5	0	63	182	3	6	0	128	225
Montana St.	1	6	0	145	298	2	8	0	282	372
IVY LEAGUE	Conference					All Games				
Penn	5	0	0	127	62	6	1	1	172	130
Harvard	4	1	0	117	69	6	2	0	169	113
Princeton	3	2	0	73	57	3	5	0	158	173
Dartmouth	2	2	1	81	64	2	5	1	130	158
Yale	2	2	1	76	81	3	2	1	111	155
Brown	2	3	0	79	52	2	4	1	144	128
Cornell	1	4	0	60	86	2	6	0	109	137
Columbia	0	5	0	46	189	0	8	0	67	276
MID-AMERICAN	Conference					All Games				
Bowl. Grn	7	0	0	232	107	9	0	0	289	155
Miami, O.	6	1	1	209	138	6	2	1	219	183
Cent.Mich.	4	3	0	114	103	5	3	0	141	113
N.Illinois	3	3	0	63	98	3	6	0	116	222
E. Mich.	3	4	0	112	145	4	5	0	151	183
Ball St.	3	5	0	147	196	4	6	0	194	260
W.Michigan	2	4	1	101	133	2	6	1	110	188
Kent St.	2	4	0	151	151	3	6	0	202	233
Ohio U.	2	5	0	137	167	2	7	0	157	232
Toledo	2	5	0	93	121	3	6	0	125	159
PACIFIC-10	Conference					All Games				
UCLA	5	1	0	177	103	7	1	1	264	169
Ariz. St.	4	1	0	128	71	7	2	0	234	120
Washngtn	4	2	0	129	96	5	4	0	178	170
Sorth. Cal	3	2	0	130	57	4	4	0	146	124
Arizona	3	2	0	98	82	6	3	0	203	112
Oregon	2	2	0	124	113	4	4	0	225	247
Stanford	2	4	0	110	184	3	6	0	207	270
Oregon St.	2	4	0	74	283	3	6	0	147	287
Wash. St.	2	5	0	159	156	2	7	0	228	248
California	2	6	0	124	188	4	6	0	211	241
SOUTHEASTERN	Conference					All Games				
Florida	4	1	0	90	66	7	1	1	233	135
Alabama	3	1	1	132	94	6	2	1	245	142
Georgia	3	1	1	128	63	7	1	1	258	114
LSU	3	1	1	87	41	5	1	1	127	57
Tennessee	2	1	0	64	51	5	1	2	184	119
Auburn	2	2	0	92	41	7	2	0	281	137
Vanderbilt	1	3	1	78	161	3	5	1	142	240
Kentucky	1	3	0	63	86	5	4	0	181	154
Mississippi	1	3	0	56	111	3	5	1	151	215
Miss. St.	0	4	0	78	134	5	4	0	215	226
SOUTHERN	Conference					All Games				
Furman	4	0	0	121	68	8	1	0	314	160
Tn.-Chtnga	4	1	0	107	52	5	4	0	155	120
Appalachian	4	1	0	99	48	6	3	0	200	106
Marshall	3	2	1	92	133	7	2	1	193	157
Citadel	2	3	1	86	103	5	4	1	190	194
VMI	1	2	1	63	80	3	5	1	152	244
W.Carolina	1	4	1	70	104	3	5	1	130	131
E.Tenn. St.	0	6	0	95	145	0	8	1	140	305
Davidson	0	6	0	21	179	1	9	0	66	321
SOUTHWEST	Conference					All Games				
Arkansas	5	1	0	191	78	8	1	0	284	110
Baylor	5	1	0	155	70	7	2	0	228	118
Texas A&M	4	1	0	148	108	6	2	0	234	158
Texas	4	1	0	141	113	6	2	0	207	183
SMU	4	2	0	208	103	5	3	0	249	154
Rice	2	4	0	137	211	3	6	0	203	346
Texas Tech	1	5	0	145	159	4	5	0	226	214
Houston	1	5	0	127	216	2	7	0	212	303
TCU	0	6	0	76	265	3	6	0	144	310
SOUTHWESTERN ATHLETIC	Conference					All Games				
Grambling	5	1	0	172	89	8	1	0	271	133
Jackson St.	5	1	0	153	94	7	2	0	254	167
Miss.Val.	4	1	0	199	109	7	1	0	339	155
Alcorn St.	3	1	0	109	70	5	2	0	188	143
Southern U.	3	3	0	109	118	5	4	0	146	196
Ala. St.	2	4	0	83	145	2	7	0	102	200
Tex.Southrn	1	6	0	113	206	1	10	0	158	359
Prairie Vw.	0	6	0	56	154	2	8	0	111	239
WESTERN ATHLETIC	Conference					All Games				
Air Force	6	0	0	249	69	10	0	0	398	115

	W	L	T	Pts	OP
Utah	5	1	0	233	189
Brig. Yng	4	1	0	190	53
Hawaii	4	1	0	137	85
Colo. St.	3	4	0	179	230
Sn.Diego St.	1	4	0	115	162
New Mex.	1	5	0	156	247
Wyoming	1	5	0	105	221
Tx-ElPaso	1	5	0	102	210
MAJOR INDEPENDENTS	W	L	T	Pts	OP
Penn St.	9	0	0	198	122
Miami,Fla.	8	1	0	317	150
Army	7	2	0	309	179
Florida St.	7	2	0	304	187
S.Miss.	6	3	0	218	129
W.Virginia	5	3	1	153	138
NotreDame	5	3	0	210	130
Syracuse	5	3	0	184	112
Pittsburgh	5	4	1	202	156
Vir. Tech	5	5	0	236	195
Cincinnati	5	5	0	189	245
S.Carolina	4	5	0	218	235
Temple	4	6	0	223	200
SW La.	4	6	0	159	292
Navy	3	6	0	205	198
Boston Col.	3	7	0	163	259
Memph.St.	2	6	2	173	194
E.Carolina	2	7	0	126	225
Louisville	2	8	0	178	384
Rutgers	1	7	1	107	221
Tulane	1	8	0	141	279

NFL Standings

	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
AMERICAN CONFERENCE — East						
New England	7	3	0	.700	207	171
N.Y. Jets	7	3	0	.700	225	156
Miami	6	4	0	.600	241	211
Indianapolis	3	7	0	.300	187	238
Buffalo	2	8	0	.200	141	216
Central						
Cincinnati	5	5	0	.500	287	288
Pittsburgh	5	5	0	.500	219	181
Cleveland	4	6	0	.400	160	159
Houston	4	6	0	.400	162	205
West						
Denver	6	3	0	.667	219	181
Seattle	6	4	0	.600	248	205
L.A. Raiders	6	4	0	.600	230	227
San Diego	5	5	0	.500	260	245
Kansas City	3	7	0	.300	199	260
NATIONAL CONFERENCE — East						
Dallas	7	3	0	.700	220	153
N.Y. Giants	7	3	0	.700	227	170
Philadelphia	5	5	0	.500	159	162
Washington	5	5	0	.500	145	181
St. Louis	4	6	0	.400	186	232
Central						
Chicago	10	0	0	1.000	279	127
Minnesota	5	5	0	.500	200	207
Detroit	5	5	0	.500	173	220
Green Bay	4	6	0	.400	191	235
Tampa Bay	1	9	0	.100	200	272
West						
L.A. Rams	8	2	0	.800	218	151
San Francisco	5	4	0	.556	228	147
New Orleans	3	7	0	.300	176	262
Atlanta	1	9	0	.100	188	307

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

Philadelphia 23, Atlanta 17, OT
Cincinnati 27, Cleveland 10
Chicago 24, Detroit 3
Green Bay 27, Minnesota 17
Buffalo 20, Houston 0
New England 34, Indianapolis 15
N.Y. Giants 24, L.A. Rams 19
Pittsburgh 34, Kansas City 28
Tampa Bay 16, St. Louis 0
Seattle 27, New Orleans 3
San Diego 40, L.A. Raiders 34, OT
Miami 21, N.Y. Jets 17
Dallas 13, Washington 7

MONDAY'S GAME

San Francisco at Denver

CFL Playoffs

DIVISION SEMIFINALS — Nov. 10

East: Montreal 30, Ottawa 20
West: Winnipeg 22, Edmonton 15

DIVISION CHAMPIONSHIPS — Nov. 17

East: Montreal at Hamilton
West: Winnipeg at British Columbia

GREY CUP — Nov. 24

Division champions, at Montreal

Hockey

NHL Standings

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
WALES CONFERENCE — Patrick Division						
Philadelphia	12	2	0	24	69	39
NY Islanders	7	4	2	16	51	48
Washington	7	6	2	16	60	54
NY Rangers	7	7	0	14	52	47
New Jersey	6	7	1	13	50	53
Pittsburgh	4	8	3	11	50	61
Adams Division						
Boston	10	4	1	21	66	44
Buffalo	9	5	1	19	60	43
Quebec	9	4	1	19	60	48
Hartford	7	7	0	14	53	64
Montreal	6	6	2	14	60	60
CAMPBELL CONFERENCE — Norris Division						
St. Louis	4	6	3	11	43	52
Minnesota	4	7	3	11	55	56
Chicago	4	9	1	9	53	66
Detroit	2	8	4	8	42	73
Toronto	1	11	2	4	42	62
Smythe Division						
Edmonton	11	2	1	23	78	47
Calgary	8	6	1	17	67	57
Vancouver	7	6	2	16	61	62
Winnipeg	6	8	1	13	62	74
Los Angeles	3	11	1	7	51	78

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

Minnesota 1 0 0—1
Boston 1 1 0—2
Simmer (14), Derlago (1); Bruton (7). Shots on goal: Minnesota (on Kearns) 6-3-11—20; Boston (on Beaupre) 12-5-10—27.

Calgary 0 1 0—1
Buffalo 2 2 1—5
Virta (4), Hamel (4), Fuliano (9), Dykstra (2), Selling (3); McDonald (5). Shots on goal: Calgary (on Puppa) 6-9-3—18; Buffalo (on D'Amour) 15-16-10—41.

Basketball

NBA Standings

	W	L	Pct.	GB
EASTERN CONFERENCE — Atlantic Division				
Boston	6	1	.857	—
New Jersey	6	3	.667	1
Philadelphia	4	4	.500	2½
Washington	2	5	.286	4
New York	0	5	.000	6½
Central Division				
Detroit	6	3	.667	—
Milwaukee	6	4	.600	½
Chicago	4	4	.500	1½
Atlanta	4	5	.444	2
Indiana	2	4	.333	2½
Cleveland	3	6	.333	3
WESTERN CONFERENCE — Midwest Division				
Denver	6	1	.857	—
Houston	6	2	.750	½
San Antonio	4	4	.500	2½
Utah	4	4	.500	2½
Dallas	2	5	.286	4
Sacramento	2	5	.286	4
Pacific Division				
L.A. Lakers	6	1	.857	—
Portland	7	2	.778	—
L.A. Clippers	5	2	.714	1
Golden State	4	5	.444	3
Seattle	2	6	.333	4½
Phoenix	0	7	.000	6

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

Milwaukee 24 20 31 22— 97
Philadelphia 32 22 23 28—105
Malone 12-17 11-14 35, Ervine 9-21 2-4 20; Moncrief 8-18 11-11 28, Pressey 7-12 3-3 17. Rebounds: Milwaukee 52 (Pressey 14); Philadelphia 49 (Malone 14). Assists: Milwaukee 23 (Pressey 7); Philadelphia 28 (Thrash, Cheeks 10).

Sacramento 30 34 26 29—111
Golden State 33 26 34 24—117
Short 9-16 3-4 21, Smith 7-9 7-10 21, Carroll 7-16 3-4 17; Thorne 9-10 6-10 24, Drew 11-20 0-0 23. Rebounds: Sacramento 54 (Thompson 10); Golden State 45 (Carroll 14). Assists: Sacramento 23 (Drew 8); Golden State 29 (Floyd 10).

Cleveland 27 23 26 21—107
Portland 34 21 31 26—110
Bowie 6-14 12-12 24, Vandeweghe 9-17 3-4 21; Free 12-20 3-4 30, Hinson 6-11 6-8 18. Rebounds: Cleveland 51 (Hinson 14); Portland 49 (Carr 11). Assists: Cleveland 22 (Bagley 10); Portland 22 (Drexler 6).

Soccer

WORLD CUP QUALIFYING — Conmebol Zone

Paraguay 3, Chile 0

SPANISH FIRST DIVISION

Barcelona 2, Real Madrid 0
Zaragoza 1, Espanol

ART BUCHWALD

How to Lose a Defector

WASHINGTON — The spook community in Washington is talking of nothing but the turnabout of the Soviet spy Vitaly Yurchenko. Only a few months ago he was the CIA's prize Soviet canary. Then, without warning, he turned up at the Soviet Embassy and announced he was going home.

Forget his story about being drugged and kidnapped. The truth is that Yurchenko was not tortured but was badly handled by the CIA. It was not Vitaly's love for the motherland that drove him back to Moscow but disenchantment with the American way of life.

Buchwald

This is what happened. Yurchenko, while in Rome, was persuaded to defect by a CIA agent who offered the KGB officer wine, woman and song, not necessarily in that order.

"Sing to us, dear Yurchenko," the CIA man said, "and we promise you riches beyond your dreams: a safe house, $1 million in cash, a gold American Express card and a free trip to Hawaii for two, ground transportation and gratuities not included."

□

Yurchenko, who had always wanted to see Hawaii, accepted. He was immediately flown to Langley, Virginia, to be debriefed and tested for AIDS. As for his $1 million, the CIA people said they would invest it for him in a good tax shelter.

Then the counterespionage boys went to work. "Sing to us, Vitaly, sing to us the names of moles and double agents and spies who are still out in the cold." Yurchenko started to sing in the beautiful baritone that only great Soviet defectors possess.

All went well until Yurchenko demanded the safe house he had been promised. A CIA real estate agent took him to the Virginia countryside. They drove up to a dirty, gray, weather-beaten cabin with broken windows, rotting stairs and a large hole in the roof.

"What's safe about this house?" Yurchenko said.

"The KGB would never think of looking for you here. We'll let you buy it for $500,000."

"Why should I pay for a house?"

"We always make our defectors pay for their safe houses. The CIA is not in business for its health," replied the agent. "Look, we're not taking advantage of you because you're a dirty commie traitor. Every house in Virginia sells for $500,000."

□

Yurchenko bought the shack from the CIA and received an advance of $150,000 to fix it up.

Unfortunately just when he got the house the way he wanted it the KGB found out where he lived and burned it down on Halloween. Yurchenko escaped out the back window and three hours later arrived at CIA headquarters shaking. He demanded that his money be returned since the house wasn't safe at all. The matter went as high as the director of the Covert Real Estate Division, who told him that the Central Intelligence Agency had a firm policy: As long as the house was safe when the CIA sold it to a defector, the agency was not responsible for the KGB burning it later.

Yurchenko was hurt and confused.

The CIA put him up in a Holiday Inn and said, "Sing, Yurchenko, and you'll find a BMW in front of your door and a girl like the one in the Calvin Klein ads."

So Yurchenko sang some more. He would still be singing if the CIA had not made a tremendous blunder. They had invested the rest of Vitaly's money in a Maryland savings and loan association. When Yurchenko went to make a withdrawal the cashier told him they had run out of money and slammed the window in his face.

□

Enraged, the spy returned to Langley and confronted William Casey. The director said there was nothing he could do. "The CIA has no intelligence as to which savings and loan banks are solvent and which ones aren't. If you had come to me earlier I would have tipped you off on some good stocks."

That did it for Yurchenko. Since he was wiped out he decided to return to Moscow and face the music. His last words as he boarded the plane were, "I don't want to live in a country where your savings aren't insured by the FDIC."

Hollywood Nervously Confronts AIDS

By Aljean Harmetz
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Until the announcement in July that Rock Hudson had AIDS, the film industry had been under no special pressure to address the social consequences of the disease.

But his illness and death, because it sharpened Hollywood's awareness of its vulnerability, has triggered a reaction that has created problems for the industry. Some now expect a rethinking of the way sex is depicted in movies while others fear severe discrimination against homosexual actors.

Reflecting these concerns, the Directors Guild of America will discuss taking an official position on acquired immune deficiency syndrome at its national board meeting this month. The American Federation of Television and Radio Artists has informed its members in a letter that they "should and do have the right to refuse contact with anyone whom they believe may have any communicable disease." Since some institutions are testing for AIDS, the federation also told members that "no company has the right to ask for blood tests as condition for employment."

The Screen Actors Guild added to the sense of alarm by calling open-mouthed kissing a possible health hazard and requiring actors to be told if they will be asked to play such scenes.

"I think there could be a purge against homosexuals," said William Goldman, screenwriter on films such as "Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid." "A gay actor friend of mine who has lost 11 friends to AIDS says he is already feeling a backlash."

Joseph Morgenstern, a screenwriter and columnist, said: "Gay actors are absolutely terrified by this, in the depths of despair. It's only my speculation, but I think a de facto blacklist may well emerge."

The fear is that the spread of AIDS will lead to public identification of homosexuals. Few gay producers, directors, high-level studio executives and writers have publicly announced their homosexuality. Gay actors hide their sexual preference because they are under pressure to appear in real life to be the macho lovers they portray on screen. Lesser-known actors are unlikely to be chosen by casting directors if they admit their homosexuality, said Michael Kearns, one of Hollywood's few openly gay actors.

"Often, they'll even wear wedding rings to auditions," said Chris Uszler, president of the Alliance of Gay and Lesbian Artists.

Nationally, homosexuals have accounted for more than 70 percent of the more than 14,000 known cases of AIDS. Federal authorities have identified homosexuals, intravenous drug users and hemophiliacs as the groups at highest risk of carrying the AIDS virus, which is spread through intimate sexual contact or the blood.

Hollywood's historical insecurity and sensitivity to political and social trends has frequently caused the industry to react with panic. The inability of the silent-film star Fatty Arbuckle to get a job after being acquitted of manslaughter charges, the restrictive production code of the 1930s and the political blacklist of the McCarthy era are obvious examples. In his book "Senator Joe McCarthy," Richard H. Rovere wrote that Hollywood was vulnerable to the senator's accusations precisely because "Hollywood has always been a hotbed of conformity."

"The panic is because all of Hollywood is based on fantasy," said Goldman. "It's not just because an actor is hiding being gay. These gorgeous men and women are supposed to be perfect."

Gilbert Cates, president of the directors' guild, said: "An actor who has AIDS or suspects he has AIDS has an obligation as an act of good citizenship not to do a kissing scene. No amount of legislation will deal with that problem."

The actor Charlton Heston went further. "I think a member of that lovely euphemism 'a high-risk group' has an obligation to refuse to do kissing scenes."

Although not willing to be quoted, several important industry figures expressed dismay that Hudson had played love scenes with Linda Evans on the television series "Dynasty" after he knew he was ill. But because refusing might disclose that he was homosexual, "it might be very difficult for a gay actor to refuse a part that required open-mouth kissing," said Uszler of the Gay Alliance.

Hollywood in more chaste days: Dolores Del Rio, Charles Farrell in "The Red Dance," made in 1928.

The Screen Actors Guild has a clause in its contract that prohibits discrimination because of sexual preference. Some female members of the guild have expressed concern about playing love scenes opposite gay actors, since the AIDS virus has been discovered in saliva.

The new guild ruling attempted to prevent discrimination by not telling an actor or actress whom he or she was expected to kiss. The response has been that this is unworkable and unenforceable. "It's absurd," said Aaron Spelling, producer of "Dynasty." When a show is cast, he said, "first you get a star, and then you get a leading lady. It's absurd to think you could keep Paul Newman or Tom Selleck a secret."

Although there is no documented case of AIDS having been transmitted through kissing, experts are unwilling to say that the disease cannot be transmitted through the kind of passionate, open-mouthed kisses that love scenes often require. Federal experts from the Centers for Disease Control have cautioned against intimate sexual contact, including kissing that involves exchange of saliva, with members of high-risk groups.

Even if open-mouthed kissing were banned — the industry considers this unlikely — people feel that movies and television would simply show sex in other ways.

Thomas Kersey, ABC's vice president of broadcast standards and practices on the West Coast, said ABC's policies already forbid open-mouthed kissing. "We advise our producers that the French kiss is unacceptable," he said. "If we see a tongue flashing, we will edit it out."

The policies at NBC and CBS are less restrictive. "We simply make a judgment when a romantic situation gets excessive," said Ralph Daniels, vice president of broadcast standards at NBC. "We decide case by case," said George Schweitzer, vice president of communications for the CBS Broadcast Group.

"This whole thing is a tough call," said Dawn Steel, president of production at Paramount. "I think exciting sexuality is part of the fantasy, part of the entertainment of a love story. I would hope it won't be withdrawn."

A Los Angeles program to test blood samples for presence of AIDS virus antibodies, a sign of possible infection, is too new to have come up with definitive statistics, said Dr. Martin Finn, medical director for public health for Los Angeles County. He said, however, that in a men's study at UCLA in which homosexual participants were self-selected and thus worried about the possibility of AIDS, 54 percent tested positive for exposure to the virus.

Scientists presume that infected individuals, although healthy, can infect others.

PEOPLE

Messiaen, Scientists Cited

The French composer **Olivier Messiaen** and two U.S. scientists have been named in Japan as the first winners of the Kyoto Prize for contributions to modern science and technology. The awards, each worth 45 million yen (about $220,000), went to Messian, 76, noted for developing a new musical movement that influenced both psychology and Expressionist art; Professor **Rudolph E. Kalman**, 55, University of Florida, for work in control theory; and Professor **Claude E. Shannon**, 69, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who established the information theory for basic science. . . . The astronomer **Carl Sagan**, 51, of Cornell University, is to be awarded a 10-million-yen prize Saturday in Tokyo by the Honda Foundation for his contribution to "science in harmony with civilization." . . . The American sculptor **Richard Serra** and West German painter **Anselm Kiefer** have won prizes of $10,000 each, the top awards of the 1985 Carnegie International exhibition. Serra, whose "Tilted Arc" was ordered removed from a New York plaza earlier this year, won the prize for an abstract steel structure titled "Carnegie." Kiefer's prize came for an apocalyptic painting, "Midgard."

□

The brother of the U.S. Navy diver killed during the hijacking of a TWA jetliner in June was inducted into the navy in a special ceremony conducted at halftime of Sunday's National Football League game between the Washington Redskins and Dallas Cowboys in Washington. **Patrick Stethem**, 20, brother of **Robert Dean Stethem**, joined 79 other recruits who were administered the oath by Navy Secretary **John F. Lehman Jr.** Another Stethem brother, **Kenneth**, is also in the navy.

□

Candice Bergen, 39, has given birth to her first child, a girl named **Chloe**. The actress has been married to the director **Louis Malle** for five years.

□

The Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, has called off its long-awaited production of Verdi's "Otello" so that **Placido Domingo**, who was to star, can work to raise money for survivors of the Mexican earthquake. The Sunday Times reported. It said Domingo would sing at Covent Garden January "in a hastily assembled revival of another popular opera" that would not require the lengthy rehearsals "Otello" would.

□

A man who played skittles with frozen haggis has lost his appeal against dismissal from the frozen foods factory where he worked. **Tony Nicholls**, 19, was seen hurling frozen sausages into the air and bowling haggis — the Scottish delicacy made of sheep innards and oatmeal — down the aisles of the storeroom, managers told an industrial tribunal in Cardiff, Wales.

□

As the American soprano **Jessye Norman** concluded a performance in Tokyo, the audience and orchestra began a tumultuous ovation that lasted 47 minutes. When the crowd refused to leave the hall, the conductor, **Seiji Ozawa**, asked: "Shall we do it again?" "No way," responded Norman who had been singing nonstop for an hour. The house lights were turned on, but this traditional notice to audiences that the evening is over was ignored. Finally Norman sang "He's Got the Whole World in His Hands," netting a further 15 minutes of applause.

□

Captain Mark Phillips, husband of **Princess Anne** of Britain, has been fined £100 in a London magistrates' court after pleading guilty to careless driving, his third driving conviction in eight years. Police said Phillips drove his car into the wrong lane July 2 and collided with a motorcycle on a London street, slightly injuring the rider. Phillips, 37, was convicted of speeding in 1977 and 1978.

□

The American oil magnate **J. Paul Getty** kept a bevy of mistresses at his English mansion and apparently relished the spectacle of them squabbling, a writer says. **Russell Miller**, in an extract in The Sunday Times from his new book, "The House of Getty," said Getty's household staff referred to the changing roster of female companions as "the harem." Getty left $4 billion when he died at 83 in 1976 at Sutton Place, his Tudor home in Surrey.

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